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#### ABSTRACT

This manual for the Marianas Test of English Achievement (MTEA) provides a description of the tests, directions for administration and scoring, a discussion of the interpretation of scores, and norms based on all 1,780 children in grades 6 through 9 in the Northern Marianas Islands in October 1977 and May 1978. There are two equivalent forms of the test and separate norms for each form for both fall testing and spring testing. The tests are based on the Tate Oral English syllabus and have three parts: listening comprehension (45 items), structure and vocabulary (60 items), andreading comprehension (30 items). There are also norms for total scores. The test is designed for children for whom English is a second language. Norms for 42 children classed as native speakers are provided for comparison. Conversion tables for normal curve equivalents and for percentile ranks are given. In addition to the percentile rank equivalent to each raw score there is also an upper limit and a lower limit and a lower limit provided to express the range of one standard error of measurement above and below the percentile rank. A table provides Kuder-Richardson and test-retest reliability data for all subscores and the total score. (CTM)

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# Marianas Test of English

**Achievement** 



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Marianas English Program



MARIANAS
TEST of
ENGLISH
ACHIEVEMENT

MANUAL

1979 Edition Forms A & B Listening Comprehension Structure and Vocabulary Reading Comprehension

Richard B. Baldauf, Jr.
James Cook University of North Queensland

Imants E. Klingbergs

Department of Education

Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands

DEPARTMENT OF FDUCATION

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY OF NORTH QUEENSLAND

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#### · General Description

The Marianas Test of English Achievement (MTEA) (Klingbergs and Doorn, 1977) is designed to measure listening comprehension, structure and vocabulary, and reading comprehension skills for pupils who are learning English as a second language (ESL) using the Tate Oral English syllabus.

The equivalent forms (A and B) for each of the three subtests of the MTEA are available, each intended for use with grades six to nine inclusive. While the three subtests of the MTEA may be given separately for diagnostic purposes, the test was designed to provide an overall measure of English as a second language proficiency.

Each form of the MTEA consists of two booklets. The first booklet contains Part 1, which consists of 45 sets of three pictures each. These sets of pictures provide the alternatives for listening comprehension sentences which are read orally to students. Parts 2 and 3 consist of 55 Structure and Vocabulary, and 30 Reading Comprehension items respectively in a four option multiple-choice format.

All results are recorded on either a hand or machine's corable standard score sheet. Practice items are provided to introduce students to the types of item presented in each of the three parts of the test. For students unaccustomed to standardized testing, a practice test is also available containing sample items similar to those found in éach of the three parts of the test. The use of the practice test is designed to familiarize students with the different types of item and to develop test taking skills so that the MTEA itself will be a more valid measure of students' language proficiency,

# Historical Development

The original form of the MTEA was developed by Daniel J. Doorn in 1972 and was tried out with seventh, eighth and ninth grade students in the Spring of that year. The test was designed to meet the need for an instrument which could evaluate the effectiveness of the learning and teaching of English as a second language using the first thirteenl books of the Tate Oral English syllabus which had then been in use in the Marianas for five years. Soon after the test's development, the MTEA was adopted by the Marianas Education Department for use as the selection criteria for students entering the tenth grade.

Books 14 and 15 were not yet available in the Marianas Islands.

In 1974, the original version of the MTEA was revised and a parallel form developed by Imants E. Klingbergs. In addition, it was decided to do an item analysis on both forms of the test since some items did not seem to be working effectively. Arrangements were made through a Title III funded program, Project LEAP, to have the necessary analyses performed and to have Fall and Spring norms established for both forms. These analyses were performed using Spring and Fall 1976 test data for grades six through ten (Baldauf and Annesley, 1977). Revisions were suggested and subsequently made in the Spring of 1977. These changes were then trialled using a second smaller sample of sixth, seventh and eighth grade students.

A final version of the MTEA was then prepared. The norm data for the MTEA was collected in the Fall of 1977. by administering the test to all Mariana Islands sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grade students during the last week in September and the first week in October. To obtain norm equivalence for both forms of the test, half the students in each classroom were randomly assigned to take either Form A or Form B (Arigoff, 1977, p.569). The same students received the same form of the test in the Spring 1978 norming period, the last week in April and the first week in May. The Fall and Spring norms are therefore based on the same random fifty percent sample of students.

Rationale,

Introduction. The MTEA has been designed to assess students' English skills relating to listening comprehension, discrimination of selected grammar points, and, comprehension of selected reading passages. The major focus is on evaluating students' understanding of English and not on their ability to apply the language. The Tate Oral English syllabus, Books 8-13, has been followed as a source for item selection. Although the items were based on Tate Oral English structures and patterns, they were also selected to be representative of the whole spectrum of English structures and vocabulary that any competent English speaker should control.

In the selection of items, the focus was on discrete points of grammar. However, since these grammar points are tested in complete utterances with various parts of speech being used as distractors, it can not be said that the approach strictly follows that of a discrete structure-point test. There are too many other language variables that play a part in helping the student make a choice. While the focus of each item is on a particular structure, knowledge of whole chunks of English grammar is necessary in order to interpret those particular points. In this respect, the test has similarities to an integrative structure-point test, that is, a test which examines much more than just the grammar point being focused on.

Part 1: Listening Comprehension. This part of the MTEA is designed to test the understanding of significant elements of English in a single integrated stream of speech. To avoid any interference from lack of knowledge of the graphic representations of the language and to concentrate solely on assessing aural competence, photographs of real situations are used as item alternatives. The situations in the photographs represent the elements of English to be tested. The three photographs in each set represent three real communication situations, one of which the student must correctly match with the testor's oral utterance. Photographs were used because there is evidence that drawings can be misinterpreted by Pacific Islands children (Taylor, 1971).

As indicated in Table 1, nearly equal numbers of items were selected from each Tate Book for Forms A and B. Within forms, items are also relatively equally distributed across each of the eight Tate books.

Number of Items by Tate Book Levels for Forms A and B (Part 1)

Tate Book	**	Form	A			Form B
. 8		8				8
9		4			• •	` 6
10		6		,		8
11	,	6				6
12		11				11
13	•	10		٠	-,	6
Total		<b>4</b> 5				45

Part 2: Structure and Vocabulary. In part 1, students had to match the meaning of an oral utterance with a picture of a situation representing that meaning. While it was necessary for students to understand the overall meaning of the utterance in order to make a correct choice, they did not need to exhibit complete mastery over the grammatical form. They could make a correct choice as long as they understood the general tense and vocabulary of each utterance and could associate it with one of the pictures.

In part 2 students have to make a choice of the exact grammatical form. A multiple choice format is used for evaluating students' passive knowledge of discrete grammar points. The assumption is that if students have learned the target language well, their linguistic habits will be strong enough to enable them to choose the correct form

from those presented. Discrete item tests allow for the sampling of a large number of objectives in a relatively short time and have generally produced very reliable results (Valette, 1967, p.118).

Item selection for both forms of Part 2 was such that exactly the same structure and vocabulary points are tested by both forms. The number of items selected from each Tate book is also exactly the same, as shown by Table 2.

Number of Items by Tate Book Levels for Forms A and B (Part 2)

Tate Book .	Form A	Form B
8	8	8
9 .	11	11
10	10	10
11 .	10	10
	· 10	10.
13	· 11 '	11
Total ·	60	60

Part 3: Reading Comprehension. While Parts 1 and 2 dealt with the evaluation of English comprehension at the sentence level, Part 3 focuses on reading comprehension at the paragraph and short story level. As an achievement test, its purpose is to determine how much of the language taught has been learned and therefore how much the student can understand at the passage level. The test is not designed to evaluate reading skills per se, but rather to test a student's understanding of key vocabulary and structure items within the context of a written passage.

Form A includes four stories and Form B includes five stories of varying length. The structural patterns and most of the vocabulary in these stories have been drawn exclusively from the materials students should have studied from the Tate Oral English syllabus and other correlated reading or writing materials. Most of the comprehension questions are based upon implied or indirect references which need to be made from the stories. There are very few direct questions which can be answered by locating a specific sentence in the story. The use of this type of question tests whether students can use the structures and vocabulary they have learned to draw correct inferences from the stories.

Precautions in the Use of MTEA Results

Users of the MTEA should remember that there is error in any measurement. The score obtained on this test is only an estimate of the child's true achievement. Errors of measurement may arise from factors within the child (being tired, sick, angry), from factors within the test (too easy, too hard, unfamiliar format, culturally inappropriate) or from administrative and scoring procedures (classroom too hot, too noisy; improper test timing; oareless scoring). Correct use of the MTEA is important if you wish to obtain the best possible estimate of each child's achievement.

The use of the MTEA to measure individual improvement in language skills presents difficulties for interpretation due to the error of measurement found in the two scores involved. Because of errors of measurement, it is relatively easy to get an erroneous picture about individual score differences especially if only a short period of time has elapsed between testing dates. The lack of change in a pupil's score, especially over a short period, does not necessarily mean the pupil has made no progress in language arts.

While difference or gain scores are relatively unreliable for use with individuals due to errors of measurement, such results are usually adequate for use with groups.

Although the norms provided for the MTEA are based on students in the Mariana Islands, they do not represent a standard expectation of language arts performance for all children at a particular grade level. Factors such as language background of the pupils, exposure to English, availability of resource materials, involvement in special programs, teacher training, school administration, and pupil motivation vary and the results should be interpreted accordingly.

The norms presented in this manual were derived in the last week in September - first week in October 1977 and in the last week in April - first week in May 1978. Testing should be done within 3 weeks of these dates for the norms to be valid. The norms are not therefore appropriate for use at any other time of the year.

Since the MTEA is based on the pattern of structures developed in the Tate Oral English series, the tests may not be appropriate to use to evaluate ESL language skills, programs based on other instructional methods since the tests may not be specifically related to the skills taught in other programs.

Users of these tests should be aware that the tests are set in a Micronesian cultural context as it exists in the Mariana Islands. This may result in errors of measurement for ESL pupils from groups which do not share this cultural background.

Finally, most of the students for whom these tests were designed have not had the exposure to test taking to the extent common in many American classrooms. As a result, they often lack the necessary test taking skills. It is therefore advisable to administer the MTEA Practice Test to students before they are tested with the MTEA. If this is done, the user is more likely to be measuring language skills rather than test taking proficiency.

Qualifications of Test Users

The MTEA tests should be used only by qualified curriculum specialists, teachers or psychologists. The main purpose of such users should be to better understand the children being tested and to collect data to evaluate the effectiveness of programs of instruction. Interpretation of test scores should be limited to those indicated in the manual.

The Listening Comprehension section of the MTEA was standardized using native speakers of English. For this reason native English speakers without strong regional accents should administer the Listening Comprehension / section of the MTEA if student results are to be compared to the norms presented in this manual.

Unqualified users are those people who arbitrarily depart from administration, scoring and interpretation procedures outlined in this manual or who use the tests to label students or teachers as failures rather than use them to provide insights into the learning and teaching process.

The test is currently available only on a restricted basis through the Department of Education, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 96950.

#### Preliminary Considerations

If students have never taken the MTEA, it is strongly recommended that the MTEA Practice Test be administered at least one day before the testing date.

# Materials required for each child tested

- Listening Comprehension test booklet (part 1) and/ or the Structure & Vocabulary/Reading Comprehension test booklet (Part 2 and Part 3)
- b. score sheet
- c. lead pencil (#2 pencil if the machine scorable score sheet is used)
- d. soft eraser

### 2: Time l'imits

- a. It is usually preferable to test children in the morning when they are fresh and not tired from working or playing. It is cooler in the morning and some children become sleepy after lunch.
- b. Mat least 30 minutes should be scheduled for the Listening Comprehension test.
  - \* 10 minutes approximately for distribution of papers, practice items, etc.
  - \* 15 seconds exactly between each item, from the time you stop talking for one item to when you start reading the next item.
- c. At least 45 minutes should be scheduled for the Structure and Vocabulary test.
  - \* 10 minutes approximately for distribution of papers, practice items, etc.
  - \* 35 minutes approximately for the actual testing. Allow students all the time they need, within reason, to complete this part of the test.
- d. At least 45 minutes should be scheduled for the Reading Comprehension test.
  - \* 10 minutes approximately for distribution of papers, practice items, etc.
  - \* 35 minutes approximately for the actual testing. Allow additional time if needed, to complete the test.
- e. Since the test is quite long, it is advisable to have a break between each part of the test.

  Normally, Part 1 should be administered on the first day, and Parts 2 and 3, with a break in between, a day later.

- 3. Testor familiarity with the "Detailed Instructions"

  Study all the directions which follow, paying particular attention to the specific directions for administering the test. Practice giving the directions orally until you can do it smoothly and easily. However, do not memorize the directions but read them exactly as they are printed. This practice should be done in conjunction with a copy of the tests and answer sheets at least one day before testing.
- 4. If there are any children who are not being tested in any one session, arrangements should be made for their care. Students who are being tested should be told that the test will be given in the same manner as is usual for regular classroom tests.

#### Immediately before Testing

- 1. Make arrangements so that testing will not be disturbed
   or interrupted. Place a notice on the door: TESTING DO NOT DISTURB.
- 2. Before the test, ensure that the children have a quiet period in a calm relaxed atmosphere. Do not give any difficult work either mental or physical.
- 3. Make sure lighting, ventilation, and seating conditions are the best possible for the room in use and see that pencils are sharpened and desks are clear of other material.
- \*4. Make sure that the students are seated far enough away from each other to eliminate any chance of copying.
  - 5. Draw an example of the score sheet on the blackboard as follows.

NAME				•			
LAST FIRST MIDDLE	Æ						
SCHOOL	HOOL  TADE  DATE  Taw this for the machine FORM Examples  Torable score sheet.  B  Ex1  Ex2  B  Ex3  B  Ex3  B  C						
LAST FIRST MIDDLE  SCHOOL  GRADE DATE  Draw this for the machine FORM Examples scorable score sheet.  A Exi a b c B Ex2 a b c							
			FORM	Exam	ples	' 	
scorabl	e score sh	eet.	A	Ex1	а	ь	c
	•	•	В	Ex2	á	Б	c
				Ex3	a	b	<u> </u>
:			;	Ex4	8	Ъ	<b>口</b> , 口

Draw this for the hand scorable score sheet.	ACBC			<del></del>	<u> </u>
acolable acole aneec.	لنا "ليا"	Exl	Ex2	Ex3	Ex4
• •		A	A	A B	
•		c	: c	: c	

During the Testing Sessions

- 1. Follow exactly the detailed instructions and the time limits for the test, but avoid the feeling of strain on the part of the pupils by treating the testing as a normal school activity. Establish a friendly atmosphere, and avoid anxiety, excitement, and scolding.
- 2. Allow sufficient time for the marking of practice items.
- 3. Check that answers are being marked on the answer sheets correctly. After the children begin work, move quietly around the class to ensure that the children are following the directions correctly.
- 4. Be sure the children can not copy from one another.
- 5. Note unusual circumstances which may effect an individual or the class test results.
- 6. Distract the children as little as possible while they are working on the test.
- 7. If a loud distraction occurs during the listening comprehension, stop and wait until it is quiet again before continuing.
- 8. If you are using machine scorable score sheets, be sure students make their marks very black.

Detailed Instructions

Listening Comprehension (Part 1). The instructions to be read aloud are printed in italia type.

1. Pass out the score sheets and the pencils.

# 2. Start the session by saying:

Turn your score sheet siteways so the heading MTEA is on the top. Take your pancil and mark an. X in the box after. Form A (or B as applicable) the same way I do it on the blackboard. Now, fill in your last name, first name, and full middle name, the name of the school, the grade and today's date.

Allow a reasonable time for students to fill in this information. Check that it has been done clearly and correctly. Then say:

Put your pencits down.

I am going to give each one of you a test book.

Do not open your test book yet. Do not make any
mark in this book. Keep it clean. Mark only on
your score sheet.

Now pass out the test books to the students. Count how many you pass out as you go. Then, hold up one book and open it to Example One. Tell the students:

Open your books and look at-Example One. Example One has three pictures; picture A, B and C. I will say a sentence. Look at all three pictures and find the correct picture for my sentence. Folly one picture is correct. Remember, look at all the pictures before you pick your answer. It is your hand when you know which is the correct picture.

Pause before beginning the specific examples.

Listen to my sentence. I will say it only once.

"Example One. I want a fork for my rice please."

Which picture is correct? A? B? C?

Yes, picture B is correct.

Look at your score sheet. Find the example box for Part 1. (Make an. X in the box by the letter B for Example One.) (Blacken in the box with the letter b printed on it for Example One. Make your mark very black.)\*

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.

Mark the correct box on the blackboard. Then, walk around and check the students' papers. Make sure they have made the marks very black and very even. Then tell the students:

Look at Example Two in your books.

Listen to my sentence. This time don't raise your hand. Answer on the score sheet where it says Example Two.

"Example Two. Here's a picture on my T.V. set."

Wait about 15 seconds so that everyone has time to answer:

Which picture is correct? A? B? C? Yes, picture C is correct.

Look at your score sheet. (Did you make an X in the box by the letter C under Example Two?) (Did you blacken in the box with the letter <u>C</u> printed on it for Example Two? Did you make your mark very black?)\*

Mark the correct box on the blackboard. Then walk around and check the students' papers. Make sure their marks are black.

Now, look at Example Three and listen to my sentence. "Tom was at the door."

Wait about 15 seconds so that everyone has time to answer.

Which picture is correct?

Accept all the answers the class gives you but don't tell them the correct one. Try to lead them to discover for themselves which picture is correct and why. Their ability to interpret the pictures correctly in terms of verb tense is crucial to the validity of the test. Then say:

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.

Look at picture A. Is Tom at the door? (Wait for an answer.) No. Was Tom at the door? (Wait for an answer.) No, he is still walking to the door.

Look at picture B. Is Tom at the door? (Wait for an answer.) No. Was Tom at the door? (Wait for an answer.)
Yes, he was at the door.

Look at picture C. Is Tom at the door? (Wait for an answer.) Yes, he is at the door. Can we say he was at the door? (Wait for an answer.) No, because he is still at the door.

So what's the correct answer? That's right. Picture B is the correct answer. (Mark an X in the box by the letter B.) (Blacken in the box with the letter b printed on it. Make your mark very black.)\*

Mark the correct box on the blackboard. Then walk around and quickly check the students' papers.

Look at Example Four and listen to my sentence. ..
"Mary swept the floor."

Wait about 15 seconds so that everyone has time to answer.

Which picture is correct?

Again, repeat the same procedure as with Example Three. Accept all answers but don't tell the students which is the correct one. Try to lead the class to discover for themselves which picture is correct and why.

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets!

Look at picture A. Did Mary sweep the floor? (Wait for an answer.) No, the floor is still dirty.

Look at picture B. Did Mary sweep the floor? (Wait for an answer.) No, Mary is still sweeping it.

Look at picture C. Did Mary sweep the floor? (Wait for an answer.) Yes, that's right Mary swept the floor. The correct answer is C.

(Make an X, in the box by the letter C for Example Four.)

(Blacken the box with the letter of printed on it for Example Four. Make your mark very black.)

Mark the correct box on the blackboard. Then walk around and check the students papers. Then tell the students.

Now we will begin the test. I will say each sentence only ONE time. Look carefully at all the pictures. Then pick the best picture for my sentence.

Mark only on your score sheets. (Put an X by the correct letter for each number on the score sheet.)

(Blacken in the box with the correct letter printed on it for each number on the score sheet.)\*

Do you all see where to start on your score sheets?

We will start with number 1. For will have 15 seconds to answer each item.

Begin the test.

Call out the number of each item and then read the corresponding sentence.

Time exactly 15 seconds between each item, that is, from when you stop talking tr one item to when you start reading the next item.

Read each sentence in a normal way. If there is a loud distraction from outside, stop and continue when it is quiet again.

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.

When you have completed item 45 say:

Stop. Close your test books.

Collect the test books. Count them to make sure you have collected all the books you passed out. Then say:

Now, look at your score sheets. Make sure all your answers are marked clearly. Erase any wrong answers dompletely.

If students are only doing the listening comprehension test, collect the score sheets.

Structure and Vocabulary (Part 2). The instructions to be read aloud are printed in italias.

-If the students are starting with Part 2 and haven't done Part 1,

- 1. Pass out the score sheets and pencils.
- 2. Start the session by saying:

Turn your score sheet sideways so the heading MTEA is on the top. Take your pencil and mark an X in the box after Form A (or B as applicable). Now, fill in your last name, first name and full middle name, the name of the school, the grade and today's date.

Allow a reasonable time for students to fill in this information. Check that it has been done clearly and correctly. Then say:

Put your pencils down.

If am going to give each one of you a test book.

Do not open your test book yet. Do not make any mark in this book. Keep it clean. Mark only on your score sheet.

Now pass out the test books to the students. Count how many you pass out as you go. Then tell the students:

Open your books now. Find the example box on page 1.

Hold up the test book and point to the answer box.

Look at Example One.

"Example One. What are you \_\_\_\_\_

A. the? B. doing? C. be? D. some?

What is the correct answer?

Yes, letter, B, doing, is correct.

Now, find the example box on your score sheet.

Have students point to it.

(Make an X by letter  $\underline{B}$  for Example One) (Mark the box with the letter  $\underline{b}$  on it for Example One. Make your mark very black and very even.)\*

Walk around and check that students are marking their score sheets correctly. Then say:

Now, look at Example Two in your books.
"Example Two. I can see a \_\_\_\_\_\_ in there."

What is the correct answer?

Yes, letter C is correct.

Look at your score sheets again for Example Two.

(Make an X by letter C for Example Two.) (Mark the box with the letter c on it for Example Two. Make your mark very black and even.)

Walk around and check students' papers. (Then say:

You will have enough time to do Part 2. Mark only your score sheet. (Put an X by the correct answer.) (Mark the box with the correct letter on it. Make your mark very black.)\*

When you see the STOP sign on page 6, stop and close your books. Then put your score sheet under your test book. Any questions?

BEGIN

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.

theck to see that the students all begin in the correct place, turn over their score sheets to the back side after item 77, (item 92 for the machine scorable score sheets) and stop when finished with Part 2.

Keep students who finish early quiet so they do not disturb those who are still working.

After all students have completed Part 2, allow them to have a short break.

Reading Comprehension (Part 3). Before testing, draw an example of the Part 3 example box from the score sheet on the blackboard. The instructions to be read aloud are printed in *italics*.

Open your books to page 7 and look at the example story in the box. Read the story silently as I read aloud.

Read the story to the students. Then say:

There are 5 questions about the story. First, look at Example One.

"Who gave Maria some flowers?"

What is the correct answer? A? B? C? D?

Yes, letter C is gorrect. Her mother gave her some flowers.

Find the example box on your score sheet and mark it the same way I mark mine on the blackboard. (Make an X by the tetter C for Example One.), (Mark the box with the letter c on it for Example One.)\*

Walk around and check that students are marking their score sheets correctly with the marks very black for the machine scorable sheets. Then say:

Look at Example Two.

"To whom did Maria give a flower?"

What is the correct answer?

/Yes, letter B is correct. Maria gave her sister a flower.

Find the example box on your score sheet and mark it the same way I mark mine on the blackboard. (Make an X by the letter B for Example Two.) (Mark the box with the letter  $\underline{b}$  on it for Example Two.)\*

Walk around and check students' papers. Make sure the marks are very black for the machine scorable score sheets. Then say:

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.

Now, do examples 3, 4, and 5 in the same way. Make the, correct mark for each question by the number in your example box. Do not turn the page until I tell you to do so.

Walk around and check that the students are answering the questions. Make sure the marks are very black if they are using machine scorable score sheets. Allow enough time for the students to finish. Then say:

Now look at your examp & box.

What is the correct answer for Example Three?

Yes, letter D is correct.

What is the correct answer for Example Four?

Yes, letter D is correct. Notice that both letters A and B are correct and that's why letter D is the best answer. What is the correct answer for Example Five?

Yes, letter D is correct.

Now you will have enough time to do Part 3. There are 4 (Form A)/5 (Form B) stories to read in Part 3. Read each story first before you answer the questions.

Mark only your score sheet. (Put an X by the correct letter.). (Blacken the box of the correct letter. Make your mark very black.)\*

When you are finished, close your test book and put your score sheet under your test book.

Are there any questions? All right, turn the page and BEGIN.

Walk around and check that students are all on page 8.

After all the students have finished, collect the test books being sure you get back the total number of test books that you passed out to the students. Then say:

Naw, check your score sheets for Parts 2 and 3. Make sure your answers are marked clearly. Erase any wrong answers completely.

Now, collect the score sheets and pencils. Before the students leave, make sure all test books and score sheets have been collected.

Record any unexpected variations from the normal testing procedure that may have occurred. Such details should be recorded to be considered when the scores are interpreted.

<sup>\*</sup> For machine scorable score sheets.



#### DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING

Marking the Papers

Care in marking is essential in order to accurately assess children's performances.

- 1. Mark score sheets for only a limited time (twenty or thirty minutes) and then take a rest.
- 2. Marking is an important and demanding task which requires concentration. Work in a place which is quiet and without distractions.
- 3. Mark papers when you are fresh, not when you are tired.
- 4. If you are using more than one form of the test, be sure you have the correct answer key.
- 5. Be extra careful when counting the number of student mistakes and with adding or subtracting numbers. Use a calculator to total mistakes made on the three parts. These are the most common causes of scoring mistakes.

Hand Scoring. When correcting score sheets, use the scoring key provided. Pay particular attention to the following points

- 1. Whenever a child has clearly marked more than one answer to a question, the question should be marked wrong.
- 2. If a child has only partially erased one choice, and it is clear that he intends another choice to be taken as the answer, mark the question according to the answer key based on the other choice.
- 3. If a child omits to place an X'in the boxes but indicates the correct answer in some other way, the answers are scored correct.
- 4. No marks should be given to practice items.
- 5. If the child omits the question, mark the question wrong.

... 24

6. The child's raw score is the number of answers correct. Check the scoring by first counting the right then the wrong answers including omissions. These counts should add up as follows for either Form A or B.

Listening Comprehension 45 Structure and Vocabulary 60 Reading and Comprehension 30 Total 135 The following procedure is recommended when scoring tests.

- 1. Place score sheets face up in a pile. Separate Forms A and B if both forms were given.
- 2. Lay the appropriate answer template over the score sheet making sure that the holes in the template are over the correct columns on the score sheet.
- 3. Using a red pencil, put a single stroke through all the blanks. Follow the same procedure for the second side.
- 4. Check all the answers on the score sheet to make sure you mark all questions with more than one answer wrong.
- 5. Check all the answers on the score sheet to make sure you have marked correct answers falling outside the correct box or answers marked in some other way if they are correct.
- 6. For each of the three sections of the test count the number of wrong answers and subtract it from the total. It is strongly recommended that the number of correct answers also be counted and compared with the first figure as a check on scoring accuracy. Copy the number right for each subtest into its respective box on the front of the score sheet.
- 7. Add the three subtest scores to obtain the total number correct and copy it into the total correct box on the front of the score sheet.
- 8. Accuracy can be improved by having each score sheet scored twice, by different scorers.

Some double checking is essential if one wishes to be confident in the scoring accuracy of the results.

Once we are confident that the raw scores are correct, standard scores may be obtained from the appropriate norm tables and copied into their respective boxes on the front of the score sheet.

Machine Scoring. Machine scoring is performed with the 3M 550 Electronic Test Scorer. Directions for the use of this machine can be found in the Owners Manual that accompanies the machine.

The machine will mark wrong answers with a red minus sign next to the item number. The total number correct for each side of the score sheet will be printed next to the words NUMBER RIGHT at each side of the answer sheet.

In addition to following the Owners Manual directions, the following procedures are recommended.

- 1. Check each students' paper to make sure that the answers are dark enough. If the answers have not been blackened sufficiently, the machine may score them incorrectly.
- 2. To check for accuracy, blacken suspected papers marking with a soft number 2 pencil. Then blacken in the RESCORE box at the bottom of the score sheet, and rescore the paper. A second print-out of the total right will be printed next to the first one.
- 3. After scoring all four sides of the score sheet, add the two scores for Part 2 and then copy the number right for each subtest into its respective box on the front of the score sheet.
- 4. Add the three subtest scores to obtain the total number correct.

Suspect Results. Whether you scored the test by hand or used the machine, give some thought to the number correct for each subpart of the test. An unusually high or low score on any part of the test may indicate the possibility of error. Errors could be due to

- 1. Incorrect scoring, either by hand or on the machine,
- 2. Students skipping an item, thereby putting the rest out of sequence,
- 3. Students copying from others on a subpart, or
- 4. A paper being dirty or having stray marks on it.

If pretest scores are available, it is possible to compare results by subtest to check for any unusual changes to help establish whether there may be an error in the current results.

# Availability of Answer Keys

Answer keys for the MTEA are available only on a restricted basis to maintain test security. The Oral Utterance Sheets for Part 1 and answer keys for hand or machine scoring are available to authorized users from the English Specialist, Department of Education, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 96950.

Important Concepts in Testing

Inference. "When we use a test to measure such abstract characteristics as a student's conceptual understanding or his verbal or mathematical skills, it is important that we have a clear understanding of precisely what we are trying to do. We cannot measure these intangibles directly, as we would a physical characteristic, by 'taking a reading' on some standard measuring device and recording the observed measurement as an accomplished fact. When we use a test, we are measuring indirectly by taking a series of 'readings' (one for each test question), not of the characteristic that we are trying to measure, but rather of various indicators of that characteristic. Then we must try to infer something about the characteristic itself from the indicators we have collected.

It is important for us to know, then, that when we have finished administering a test and we have the test results before us, a vital portion of the measurement process still remains to be done, and that we do not have an infallible set of rules to guide us to the conclusion of hard, cold facts about the students. But, by means of systematic, standardized procedures, tests can help us to estimate how accurate our judgments might be (Educational Testing, Service, 1969)."

Samples. It should also be clear that any test is only a sample/of tasks which could be asked about a particular subject area or syllabus. It also should be recognized that a variety of question formats could be used to measure the same tasks. The items found on the MTEA are one sample of possible items and item formats which we have tried to make representative of the population of possible items which could be designed to measure the tasks found in the Tate Oral English syllabus, Books 8-13.

Since a test is a sample of items, an alternative form of the same test will be a somewhat different sample of tasks and will not therefore yield an identical result even though the test items have been carefully selected and matched. For this reason, the two forms of the MTEA have been statistically equated to make them more nearly equivalent. However, it must be remembered that these test scores are only estimates of students' achievement in English and may not therefore yield identical results.

Since the accuracy of measurement can generally be improved by increasing the number of items, total test scores are likely to provide a more accurate picture of student achievement than subtest results.

Continuous Values. Test scores are treated as if

they were continuous, i.e. the result of measuring rather than counting, mainly for statistical convenience. However, it should be remembered that educational tests are in general rather inexact instruments which provide an estimate of the characteristic we seek to measure.

Types of Test Scores

There are a number of different types of test scores or scales which may be used to express test results. In the paragraphs which follow, some of the most common types of test scores are discussed in terms of their use for student or group evaluation (For further discussion, see Lyman, 1978).

Raw Scores. Raw scores are most commonly defined as the "number of items correct". Although they are commonly used, they have by themselves little or no meaning. That is, knowing a student scores "25 items correct" tells us very little unless we know either what the items measure or how other similar students scored on the same test.

Percentages. Percentages are raw scores divided by the number of items on the test. Although percentages are often seen to be better than raw scores, they are really very similar. They are usually taken to represent some absolute judgment that the student has mastered some percentage of the material under consideration. However, the use of percentages assumes there is general agreement on both goals and standards of performance, something which rarely exists. These scores also fail to consider the relative difficulty of groups of test items or the differences among students being tested. While percentages are appropriate for criterion-referenced tests, in general, they should be avoided when reporting scores because they tend to mislead the user.

Norm Groups. A norm group is any group we wish to make comparisons against. The use of a norm group creates a standard which allows us to evaluate student or group performance. The four norm groups for the MTEA were all children in grades 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the Northern Mariana Islands. A variety of scales could have been developed from these norm group scores and the advantages and disadvantages of some of these are briefly discussed in the paragraphs which follow.

Grade Equivalent Scores. While grade-equivalent (GE) scores are undoubtedly the most common means of reporting educational standing or progress, they should not be used to measure achievement gains. GE scores seem intuitively simple, but they present us with two basic problems.

First, the simplicity of GE score is illusory; it is almost impossible to say what a particular GE score

means. Test results should indicate something about the skills a student has, or where the student stands in relation to others, or both. GE scores do neither of these things and do not therefore help us to interpret individual results. Second, technical problems found in the generation of GE scores (i.e. lack of equal-interval units, use of estimates at the extremes, statistical smoothing of uneven student growth) mean that they are misleading and unsuitable for use with evaluation studies (Horst, 1976).

Percentile Ranks. Percentile ranks always run from 1 through 99 and define the percent of the norming sample which achieved a score less than or equal to a particular score. For example, if Juan had a raw score of 24 on the MTEA Reading Comprehension test which corresponded to a percentile rank of 75, it means that his score was greater than or equal to 75 percent of the students scores in the norm group. While the percentile rank is useful as an individual indicator of student achievement since it tells where the student stands in relation to other students, it is not an equal-interval scale and can not therefore be averaged or used with evaluation studies.

Stanines. Stanines are a standard score system which uses nine intervals. Since these are equal-interval scores, test and subtest performances may be compared. They are useful in providing general achievement information to parents. However, because they lack fine discrimination, they are not useful for evaluation purposes.

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCEs). NCEs are equal interval, normalized, standard scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 21.06. These scores have a range from 1 to 99 and match the percentile rank at values 1, 50 and 99. NCEs are closely related to stanines as there are approximately 11 NCEs to each stanine. These scores were designed especially for Title I evaluation purposes (Tallmadge & Wood, 1976).

Consistency of Test Scores

Since a test is only a sample of tasks, it should be clear that a test score is only an estimate of pupil achievement. We know that if we take two samples of student achievement, the results are likely to differ slightly although the students ability has not changed. Careful test construction, administration, and scoring procedures help to minimize these differences.

The extent of these differences may be estimated for the test by the test's reliability and for the individual by the standard error of measurement. A fuller discussion of these terms, along with the technical details of their calculation for the MTEA, is provided in the Technical Supplement of this manual. To emphasize this variability of a student's score, percentile rank ranges or bands are provided in the norms tables using one standard error of measurement (SE<sub>m</sub>) to create a band around the obtained percentile rank score. Table 3 provides five examples of percentile ranks with upper and lower limits. These examples are discussed further in the section on Evaluation of Student Performance.

Using Test Scores.

Suggested Steps for Converting Raw Scores to Standard Scores Using the Norms Data,

- a. Turn to the Test Norms section
- b. Locate the appropriate norms table noting carefully whether the norms are for (1) FALL or SPRING, (2) FORM A or FORM B, and (3) PART 1: LISTENING, PART 2: STRUCTURE, PART 3: READING or TOTAL.
- c. Find the appropriate raw score and look across the table for the percentile rank or NCE under the child's grade. Enter the percentile rank or NCE score found in the tables in the box labelled standard score on the answer sheet

When recording norms for a class or a group, you should record all the results for one part of the MTEA for all students in the group before going on to the next part. This will make it less likely that you will make an error when recording the standard scores. It is also advisable to have a second person check at least a few of the standard scores to make sure the conversion was done correctly. It is very important that the results are accurate so that we can draw the correct inferences about student and group performance.

Example: Juan, a grade 6 pupil, has the following raw scores on the MTEA, Form A which he took on September 28th.

			NCE:
		Raw	Stand.
FORM		Score	Score
AX	PART 1	31	51
В	PART 2	31	.20
h	PART 3	15	50
·	TOTAL	77	50

First find the norms TABLE Al for PART 1: LISTENING. Find the raw score of 31 and then look across to the NCE column for Grade 6 and record the standard score as 51 on the answer sheet. Then find TABLE A2 (Part 2), TABLE A3 (PART 3), and TABLE A4 (TOTAL) and record the



standard scores found there under NCE for Grade 6 for each of the raw scores obtained. Enter these scores on the answer sheet as in the example.

You may also wish to record the percentile rank and upper limit (UL) and lower limit (LL) for each part of the test to help you interpret individual results. Remember the UL and LL scores provide a score band which more accurately reflects the variability in an individual pupil's achievement. Examples of Fall and Spring test results for five pupils with ULs, PRs, LLs and NCEs is given in Table 3.

# Some Things to Consider When Using the Norms Data.

- a. You will find that some percentile ranks at the upper end of the norms tables have been assigned the value of 100. This value indicates that no student in the norming sample achieved this score. Such scores have been assigned an NCE of 99 for evaluation purposes, but it is not possible to accurately interpret individual results.
- b. You will find that some raw scores at the lower end of the norms table are not listed. These scores fall well below the score a student could obtain by chance, or by just filling in the answer sheet without reading the test questions. Such results are meaningless and so have not been included in the norms tables. If such results are obtained you should check to see that the tests have been scored properly.
- c. You will find that percentile ranks are not given for some raw scores at the lower end of the norms tables. This indicates that insufficient data was available to develop percentile rank ranges. Such scores should be checked for scoring accuracy and may be given an NCE of 1 for evaluation purposes.
- d. You are reminded that percentile ranks are determined by the proportion of pupils falling at or below a particular score point. They are not to be confused with the percentage of items correctly answered by an individual pupil.
- e. It is possible to use the norms tables to equate raw scores for different forms of the MTEA. Suppose a student took Form A, Part 1 and Form B, Parts 2 and 3 by mistake. It is possible to calculate an equivalent Form B, Part 1 raw score so that a total score may be calculated by following these steps.
  - 1. Find the appropriate percentile rank for the Part 1 raw score in the table for Form A.
  - 2. Look up the percentile rank just found under the appropriate grade in the Form B table and use the corresponding raw score as the best estimate of the students performance on Form B.
  - 3. Add this raw score to those for Parts 2 and 3 to get the total score.

Evaluation of Student Performance. Percentile ranks are the most useful measure of individual pupil performance. The subtest and total test results can provide three types of information useful to the classroom teacher. These are illustrated using the results provided in Table 3.

- a. How does a student's performance compare to that of other students? Juan had a better overall Fall result (55 51 47) than Claria (44 38 31). Note that their percentile rank ranges do not overlap. Claria (44 38 31) and Leo (33 28 21) can not be said to have significantly different results because their percentile rank ranges overlap.
- b. Is the student's performance consistent across subtest areas? Using the Fall results we would say Juan performed equally well in all subtest areas because his percentile rank ranges overlap for all three subtests. In the Spring results Leo had significantly better Listening test results than those in Structure and Vocabulary or Reading.
- c. Has the student made the progress expected during the year? Looking at total scores, Jackie's raw score increase of 59 to 73 from Fall to Spring is what we would have expected for her during the year (i.e., the percentile ranks overlap). Juan's raw score increase from 77 to 108 is a larger than the expected increase (i.e. the percentile ranks do not overlap. He has made greater than average progress. Leo's raw score change of 57 to 60 indicates he is just barely making the progress expected over the period of the year (i.e. the percentile ranks 33 28 21 and 22 18 14 just overlap).

Evaluation of Group Performance. Using the norms provided in the following section it is possible to use the norm-referenced model (Horst, Tallmadge and Wood, 1975 pp.72-75) to evaluate group performance. This model may be used if the pretest and posttest have been given within a few weeks of the empirical normative dates (last week in September/first week in October; last week in April/first week in May), and if the pretest has not been used to select the group being evaluated. The following steps should be followed:

- Step 1. Convert each student's pretest and posttest raw score to NCEs using the Fall and Spring norms tables in this manual.
- Step 2. Compute the means and standard deviations of the NCEs for the pretest and posttest scores. Also compute the correlation between the pretest and posttest scores. Computational formulas for these statistics can be found in any basic statistics book.
- Step 3. The pretest NCE represents the no-treatment posttest expectation. That is, in the absence of any special treatment, it would be expected

TABLE 3

MTEA Scores for five Grade 6 Pupils (FORM A)

			17.7				Raw	SPE	RING		
	1	Raw		LL	17/	NCE	Score		RAN		NCE
Name	$\mathtt{TEST}^1$	Score		RAN		NCE	SCOLE		PR		
•			UL	PR	יויד			<del>- 0 H</del> -	7		
	_		3.0	_	2	17	· 22	17	\ 9	3	22
Thomas	, L	17	13	6	2	17		9		آر	13
	- SV	11	8	1	0		. 14	16	9	1	22
	R	11	48	35	16	42	8	9 TD	4	i	13
	${f T}$	. 39	12	6	0	17	44	9	~	_	
Claria	L	30	60	47	<b>3</b> 2	48	35	65	40	37	50
CTALIA	SV	27	47	39	35	44	30	_37	29	25	38
	Ř	8	35	16	3	29	18	54	48	38	49
	T	65	44	38	31	44	, 83	45	40	34	45
	T	03	44	30	71						
Leo	L	. 31	66	52	36	51	31	46	33	24	41
БСО	sv	17	27	16	8	29	20	20	15	9	28
	R	9	40	24	5	35	. 9	19	12	5	- 25
	Ť	·57		28	21	38	60	22	18	14	31
	-	20	E 2	26	26	42	30	41	28	22	38
Jackie	L	28		36	23		28	31	27	22	37
٠.	sv	22		<b>V</b> 1	<b>2</b> 3		15	43		<sup>+</sup> 27	
	R	9	40		_		73	34		24	39
	${f T}$	59	36	<sub>.</sub> 30	24	39			30		<b>J</b>
Tuen	L	31	66	52	36	51	35	65	50	37	50
Juan		31	54				49	85		67	65
	SV	15	64				24	85			
	R		55			•	108	77			
	T	77	ŞΟ	44.4	<b>4</b> /	50	100	• •	, 5	<b></b>	
	_										

<sup>1</sup>L = Listening, SV = Structure and Vocabulary, R = Reading,
T = Total.

that a group of pupils would achieve the same average NCE on the posttest as the pretest. This would mean that students were learning at the same rate as students in the norm group.

Step 4. Compare the posttest NCE mean to the pretest (expected) one. If the posttest mean is greater than the expected one, achievement gains greater than those expected may have occurred. The statistical significance of the difference can be checked using the following formula:

$$t_{N-1} = \sqrt{\frac{S_X^2 + S_Y^2 - 2r_{XY}S_XS_Y}{n-1}}$$

where  $\overline{Y}$  = mean posttest score  $\overline{X}$  = mean pretest (expected) score  $S_Y$  = posttest standard deviation  $S_X$  = pretest standard deviation  $T_{XY}$  = correlation between pre- and posttest scores  $T_{XY}$  = number of children

· N-1 = degrees of freedom in t table.

The one-tailed probability of the t value can be found in tables located in most statistical texts. If the value obtained is greater than or equal to the value in the tables, the group may be said to have made statistically significant achievement gains.

Step 5. There is no generally acceptable criterion for deciding whether an achievement gain is educationally significant. However, as a rule of thumb Horst, et al (1975) suggest that if posttest scores exceed the pretest (expected) scores by one-third of a standard deviation (or 7.02 NCEs), the treatment effect may be considered educationally significant.

#### Introduction

The data on which the following norms are based was collected in the last week of September - the first week of October 1977 (FALL) and in the last week of April - the first week of May 1978 (SPRING). This fact should be considered when interpreting test results obtained at other times of the year.

The norms for each form are based on a random 50% sample of the total school population in the Northern Mariana Islands for each of the four grades tested. The FALL and SPRING norms are based on the same sample of students, that is, only students with both FALL and SPRING scores were included in the sample. Further information on sampling is included in a section of the Technical Supplement entitled Norms Sample.

Before converting raw scores to percentile rank ranges or to NCE's, the user should be familiar with the discussion on interpretation of scores provided in this manual. Table 4 provides a key for locating the norms desired from the sixteen tables of norms provided in this section of the manual.

TABLE 4

Key to Percentile Rank Ranges and Normal Curve Equivalent Score Tables

	-F/	ALL	•	SPR	ING
a	Form A	Form	В	Form A	Form B
Part 1: Listening	A1.	в1	•	<b>A</b> 5	В5
Part 2: Language	A2	B2		<b>A</b> 6	В6
Part 3: Reading	<b>A3</b>	В3		A7	B7
Total	A4	B4		. A8	В8

TABLE A1

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (UL) of Range.

Listening Comprehension - FORM A FALL

									•			-						
		Cr	ade	6		Gra	ide	7		Gra	de	8			Gra	de	9	
Raw	· PR		nge	•	PR		ige	4	PR	Ran	g <b>e</b>			PR	Ran	ıge		Raw
Score			ŁL	NCE		PR		NCE_	UL	PR	LL	NCE		UL	PR	LL	NCE	Scor
<del></del>									• • • •			0.0	AV :	100	0.0	00	93	45
45	100			99	100		90	99	100			99					83	44
44	100			93	100	98	84	93	1,00			90		100	89		76	43
43			88	87	100		78	83	100		72	81					68	42
42			86	81	99	90	74	77			63	75			81			41
41	98	90	82	77	98	84	70	71	97	81	57	68		89	72	58	62	41
40	96	88	78	75	95	78	66	66	93	72	52	62		81	651	49	58	40
39	93	86		73	90	74	61	64		63	47	57		72	58	42	54	39
38	90		70	69	84	70	54	61		57	42	54		65		36	50	38
36 37	88	78		66	78		47	59		52	38	51			42	28	46	37
3 <i>1</i> 36	86	74		64	74		41	56		47	36	48			36		42	36
30	00	, ,	00	•	, ,	-	-		-						_			
<b>3</b> 5	82	70	56	61	70	54	37	52		42	33	46			28	22	28	3 5
34	78	66		59	66	47	31	48	52	38	30	44			25		36	34
33	74	60	47	55	61	41	26	45	47	36	27	, 42		28	22	16	34	33
32	70	-	- •		54		24	43		33	22	41		25	20	12	32	3
31			36		47		22	40		30	18	39		22	16	10	29	3
			4.	4.0	4.5	20	10	26	26	27	1 5	37		20	12	9	25	3
30	60						19	36		22		34			10	7	23	2
29	56				37	_		35		18		31		12	9	4	22	2
28	52						15	34				28		10	-	3	19	2
27		32				19		32		15	9				<b>'</b>	3	13	2
26	41	28	22	38	24	17	9	30	22	13	7	26		9	•	3	13	2
25	36	26	18	36	22	15	7	28	18	<b>\$</b> 0	6	23		7	3	3		2
24	32					11			15		6	22		4	3	2	10	2
		22			17				13			19		3				2
23					15		-		10			17		3				2
22		18					-		9		. 2	17		· 3				2
21	24	15	5 9	28	11	6	. 3	17	,	U	. 2	1,		,		_	•	
20	22	13	6	26	9	5	2	15	7			13		` 2				2
19	18			24	7	4	1	13	6	2	1			2				1
18	15				16	3	···-1	10	6	2	1	7	1	1	1	. 1		1
17	13				F	2	1	•	- 4		` 1	1		1	1	. 1	. 1	1
16	11				6	j	. į	1	2					1	1	. 0	1	1
		•				\	/.	•	_		^	1						1
15	9		3 ]		. 3		/1		2								9	ī
14	. 6		2 1	_	2				1	. 1	. 0	1	-				•	i
13	4		L C		1	<u>ا</u> کر				_					١.			
12	3	1	Ĺ (			. 1				•					-			1
11	2		L (		1	. 1	. 0	1										1

TABLE A2

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Structure & Vocabulary - FORM A FALL

4					
<del></del>	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	
Raw	PR Range	PR Range	PR Range	PR Range	Raw
core	UL PR LL NCB	UL PR LL NCE	UL PR LL NCE	UL PR LL NCE	Score
•			100 100 97 99	100 100 95 99	60
60	100 99 97 99	100 99 97 99	100 100 97 99 100 100 95 99	100 100 93 93	59
59	100 99 95 99 100 99 93, 99	100 99 96 99 100 98 93 93	100 100 93 99	100 98 89 93	58
58	100 99 93 99 99 97 92 90	99 97 91 90	100 97 89 90	100 95 86 85	57
57 56	99 97 92 7 85	99 96 89 87	100 95 87 85	99 92 82 80	56
30	99 93 92 7 03	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	200 33 01 01	_	(
55	99 93 90 81	98 93 86 81	99 92 84 80	98 89 77 76	55
54	97 92 89 . 80	97 91 84 78	97 89 80 76	95 86 73 73	54
53	95 92 87 80	96 89 82 76	95 87 76 74	92 82 70 69	53
52	93 90 85 77	93 86 80 73	92 84 73 71	89 77 67 66	52
51	92 89 83 76	91 84 77 71	89 80 69 68	86 73 64 63	51
••			0 64 64	82 70 61 61	50
50	92 87 81 74	89 82 73 69	87 76 64 64		49.
49	90 85 79 72	86 80 69 .68	84 73 59 63 80 69 56 60	77 67 58 59 73 64 53 58	48
48	89 83 77 70	84 77 644 67		70 61 48 56	47
47	87 81 75 68	82 73 62 63 80 69 59 60	76 64 54 58 73 59 52 55	67 58 44 54	46
46	85 79 73 67	80 69 59 60	73 59 52 53	ή, 30 44 34	•
4 =	83 77 71 66	77 64 57 58	69 56 4.9 53	64 53 40° 52	45
45 44	81 75 68 64	73 62 56 56	64 54 47 52	61 48 35 49	44
~ <b>43</b>	79 73 66 63	69 59 52 55	59 52 44 51	·58 44 31 47	43
42	77 71 65 62	64 57 40 54	56 49 42 50	53 40 27 45	42
41	75 68 63 60	62 56 48 . 53	54 47 40 48°	48 35 24 42	41
7.5		•	•	и .	
40	73 66 60 59	59 52 46 51	52 44 37 47	44 31 22 40	40
39	71 65:58 58	" 57 50 <b>4</b> 3 50		40 27 22 37	39 38
38	68 63 <sup>°</sup> 56° 57	56 48 41 49	47 40 32 45	35 24 20 35	38 37
37 <sup>:</sup>	66 60 54 55	52 46 38 ,48	44 37 29 43	31 22 17 34	<b>36</b>
36	65 58 52 54	50 43 35 46	42 35 28 42	27 22 15 /34 %	. 430
	Pag. 50 51 52	. 40 41 22 45	40 32 26 40	24 20 13 33	35
35	63 56 51 53	48 41 33 45 46 38 30 44	37 29 25 38	22 17 13 30	34
34	60' 54 49 52	43 35 28 42	35 28 25 38	22 15 12 28	33
33.	58 52 47 51 56 51 45 50	41 33 26 41	32 26 23 36	.20 13 11 26	32
32	56 51 45 50 54 49 42 50	38 30 24 39	29 25 22 36	17 13 11 26	31
31	34 45 42 30	. 50 30 24		•	
30	52 47 39 48	35 28 22 38	28 25 21 36	15 12 10 <b>2</b> 5	30
. 29	51 45 37 47	33 26 21 36	26 23 19. 34	13 11 9 24	29
28	49 42 36 46	30 24 19 35	25 22 18 34	13 11 7 24	28
27	47 39 35 44	28 22 18 34	23 21 10 90	12 10 6 23	27
26	45 37 34 43	26 21 15 33	23 19 13 32	11 9 6 22	26
		•		1 7 5 10	. 25
25	42 36 31 42	24 19 14 32	22 18 12 31	11 7 5 19 10 6 4 17	· 25
24 .	39 35 29 42		21 16 11 29	10 6 4 17 9 6 3 17	- 23
23	37 34 27 41	21 15 12 28	19 13 10 26 18 12 9 25	7 5 3 15	22
22	, 36 31 23 40	19 14 11 27	18 12 9 25 16 11 7 24	6 4 2 13	21
21	35 29 18 38	18 13 10 26	16 11 / 24		
20	34 27 16 37	15 12 8 25	13 10 6 23	6 3 2 10 5 3 2 10 4 2 1 7 3 2 1 7	20
20 19	31 23 13 34	14 11 5 4		5 3 2 10	19
19	29 18 11 31	13 10 4 23	11 7 4 19	4 2 1 7	18
. 17	27 16 8 29	12 8 4 20	10 6 3 .17	$\frac{3}{3}  \frac{2}{2}  \frac{1}{1}  \frac{7}{7}$	17
16	23 13 5 26	* 11 5 3 15	9 5 2 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	. 16
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14	16 8 1 20	8 4 1 13	6 3 1 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.14
13	13 5 1 15	5 3 1 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	13 · 12
12,	11 36 1 10	4 1 0 1	4 2 1 7	TIVI	11
11	8 1 0 1	4 1 0 1	2 1 0 1	••	11
		3 1 0 1	· 2 1 0 1	٠.	10
10	5. 1 0. 1	3 1 0 1	2 1 0 1 2 1 0 1		9
8 .	,	a .			8
<b>5</b> '	•	• •	1.25		•

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.
Reading Comprehension - FORM A FALL

		Gr	ade	6		Gr	ade	7	-	Gr	ade	8		Gr	ade	9	
Raw	PR	Rai	nge		PR		nge		PR		nge		PR		nge		Raw
Score			LL	NCE			LL	NCE			ĽL	NCE			ĽL	NCE	Score
30	100	90	95	99	100	00	93	99	100	00	94	99	100	00	87	99	30
29	100			93	100	97		90	100		89	93			79	83	29
28	,100		90	87	99	93	83	81	99	94	82	83	99	87	72	74	28
27		95		85	97	88	79	75	98	89	75			79	65	67	27
26		93		81	93	83	76	73 70			69	69	4 94 87		57	62	26
						••		مدا		-	• •		•		٠.		
25		90	76	77	88	79	71			75	62	, 64		65	49	58	25
24	95	86	72	73	83	76	67	65	82	69	56	60	72	57	41	54	24
23	93	81	70		79	71	62	62	75	62	51	٠56	65	49	35	50	23
22	90	76	67	65	76	67	57	59	69	56	₩6	<b>~</b> 53	57	41	30	45	22
21	86	72		62	71	62	52	56	62	51	42	₹50	49	35	27	42	. 21
20	81	70	59	61	67	57	48	54	= 6	4.00	0	- A		20	22	20	40
19		67	54	59	62	52	44		56	46 42	38	4		30		. 39	20
18		64	50	58	57	48	38	51		38	35	46		27		37	19
17		59						49			31	. 44	30		17	(34	18
16		54		- 55	• 52	44	33	47		35	27			18		<b>'31</b>	17
	67	34	44	52	48	38	30	44	38	31	24	40	, 22	1/	TO	30	16
** 15	. 64	50	40	50	44	33	27	41	35	27	21'	· ~ 37	18	14	8	27	15
14	59	48	35	49	38	30	24	39	31	24	1.9	35	17	10	7	23	14
13.	54	44	30	47	33	27	21	37	27	21	16	33	14	8	6	20	13
'12	• 50	40	24	45	30	24	16	35	24	19	13	32	10	7	4	19	` 12
11	48	35	16	42	27	21	12	33	21	16	11	29	8	6.	2	17	11
10	44	30	10	39	24	16	8	29	. 19	13	8	26	* 7	4	1	13	10
9	40	24	5	35	21		. 5	24	16	11	5	24	6	2	î	٠٠٠,	9
, <b>é</b>	35	16	3	, 29	16 أ	8	2	20	13	8	2	20	4	í	ō	í	8
¹ 7	30	10	ĭ	23	$\sim$ 10 12	5	î	15	11	5	1	15	. 2	1	0	i	7
.6	24	5	î	15	8	2	i	7		-	i	7	í	. 1	0	i	•6
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5	` 16	3	1	10	5	1	. 0	1	5	1	0	1				;	5
4	. 10	1	٩	1	. 2	. 1	0	1 •	2	1	0	1 '					4

TABLE A4

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Total Scores - FORM A FALL

		<del>,</del>	CA-	7		Grade	8	Grade	9	<del></del>
	Grade PR Range	6	Grade PR Range	,		Range	Ū	PR Range	-	Raw
Raw Score	UL PR LL	NÇE	UL PR LL	NCE .		PR LL	NCE	UL PR LL	NCE	Score
-	<del></del>							1001000	00	135
<b>13</b> 5	100 100 99	,	100 100 99	99		100 98	99 99	100 100 96 100 100 94	99 99 ·	
134	100 99 98	-	100 100 99	99		100 98 100 98	99	100 100 94	99	133
133	100 99 97		100 100 97 100 100 96	99 99		99 97	99	(a)0 99 91	99	,132
132 131	100 99 96 100 99 95		100 100 93	99		99 96	99	10 98 90	93	131
	100 99 94	99	100 99 92	99	100	98 94	93	100 96 89	87	130
130 129	5 99 98 94 5 99 98 94	_	100 99 91	99		98 92	93	100 94 87	83	129
128	99 97 94		100 97 91	90		98 91	93	99 92 85	. 80	128
127	99 96 94		100 96 90	87		97 90	90	99 91 83	78	127
126	99 95 93	85	100 93 89	81	99	96 88	85	98 90 80	77	126
125	' 99 94 92	83	99 92 88	<b>4 80</b>	98	94 87	83.	96 89 79	<b>~</b> 76	125
124	98 94 92	83	99 91 87	78	98		80	94 87 78	74	124
123	97 94 92	83	97 91 85	78	_	91 82	78	92 85 75	• 72	123
122	96 94 91	83	96 90 84	77	97		76	91 83 73 90 80 71	7Q 68	122 121
121	95 93 90	81	93 89 83	76	96	8,8 78	74	90 80 71	00	
120	94 92 89	80	92 88 82		94	87 77	73	89 79 69 87 78 68	67 66	120 119
119	94 92 89	80	<b>. 91 87 82</b>	74	92		71 68	87 78 68 85 75 67	64	118
118	94 92 88	80	91 85 81 90 84 79	` 72 71	91 90	80 72		83 73 65	63	117
117 116	94 91 87	78 77	89 83 78		88	78 70		80 71 63	62	116
	{	76	00 01 77	69	87	77 68	66	~79 6 <b>9</b> 62	-60	115
115	92 89 85	76 76	88 82 77 87 82:76		84	75 65		78 68 60	60	.114
114 113	2 88 83	75 75	85 81 74		82	_		75 67 58	49	113
112	91 87 82	74	84 79 73		80	72 62		73 65 56	58	112
111	90 86 81		.83 78 70	66	7.8	70 59	61	71 63 54	57	111
110	89 85 80	72	82 77 68	66	· 77	_		69 62 51		110
109	89 84 79	71	82 76 66	65	75			68 60 48	55	109 108
108	. 88 83 78	70	81 74 65		73			<ul><li>67 58 46</li><li>65 56 44</li></ul>		108
107	87 82 77	69	79 73 64			62 52 59 50		63 54 42		106
106	86 81 75	<b>68</b>	78 70 63	61	70	39 30				
105	85 80 75	68	77 68 62	60	68			62 51 39		105
104	84 79 74	67	76 66 61		65			60 48 38		104 103
103	83 78 72		74 65 59	58	64			58 46 35 56 44 33		103
1.02	82 77 72		73 64 57	58	62 59			54 42 32		101
101	81 75 71	64	70 63 56	57	39	30 43	_			
100	80`75 70	64	68 62 54			50 44				100
99 .	. 79 74 68	64	66 61 53	56		49 43		48 38 28		99 98
9.8	78 72 66		65 59 53			48.42		46 35 26 44 33 24		. 97
97	77 72 65		64 57 52 63 56 51	2 54 L 53		45 39		42 32 22		96
, 96	75 71 64	62	63 30 31		_			•	•	
95	75 70 6 <b>3</b>	61	62 54 49		<b>\</b> 50	44 3		39 30 21		95
94	74 68 62	60 '			49	43 30	6 46	38 28 21		94 93
93	72 66 61		59 53 44			3 42 3		35 26 21 33 24 19		92
. 92	72 65 60		57 52 43			5 <b>4.</b> 0 3! 5 39 3!		32 22 18		91
91	71 64 59	58 7	56 51 43	3 30						
90	. *70 63 58		54 49 43		44	37 3	43	30 21 17 28 21 10		9( 89
89	68 62 5.7		53 47 40			3 36 33 2 35 33				84
.88	66 6% 56		53 44 3 52 43 3			2 33 3. 0 35 3.				8
87 86	65 60 55 64 59 54		51 43 3			9 35 3	0 42	22.18 14		. 80
	•		49.42 3	5. ~ 46	3.	7 34 2	9 41	21 17 14	30	
85 84	63 58 54 62 57 53	1	47 40 3			6 33 2		21 16 1	- 29	
04	61 56 52	53	44 38 3	3. 44	3	5 31 2	8 40			
์ 🚜 ผู้ว								. 10 74 1	. 20	u.
83 82	60 55 51	53 52	43 37 3 43 36 3			5 3 <b>6</b> ) 2 5 30 2				

TABLE A4 (Cont.) NCEs & PRs. Total Scores - FORM A FALL

		Gr	ade	6		Gra	ade	7		Gra	ade	8	•	Gre	de	9	
Raw	PR		nge	•	PR	Rai		•	PR	Rat		-	PR	Rai			Raw
Score			LL	NCE	UL	PR	Ĺl.	NCE	UL	PR	L.L.	NCE	UL	PR	L.I.	NCE	Score
												- 43					0.0
80			49	52		35		42		29		38		14		27 27	80 79
79			48 48	52		34 33		41		29 28	23	38		14		26	78
78 77⊳			47	51 50	38	32		41 40		27		38 37		13		26	77
76			46	50 50		31		40		27		37		12		25	76
70		30	•0	70	, u	,,	4.3	40	30	.,	a. c.	3,		- 2			
75	54	49	44	50	35	29	23	38	29	26	22	.36	14	11	10	24	75
74	53	48	43	49	34	28	22	38		25		36		11	10	24	74
73			42	49		27		.37		23		34		11	9	24	73
72			40	48		26		36		22		34		10	8	. 23	72
71	50	46	39	48	31	25	21	36	27	22	20	34	12	10	7	23	71
70	4.0		3.0	4 .7	2.0		2.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	10	3.4		10	-,	2.2	70
70 <b>69</b>		44	•	47		₹3 22		34		22	18.	34 34		10 10	7	23	69
68		43	36 35	46 46		22		34 34		21		33	11	9	j	22	68
67			33	45		21		33		21		33	10	8	6	20	67
. 66			31	44		21		33		20		32	10	7	-	19	66
	• •	0,	-					<i></i>				-		-			
65	44	38	31	44	23	20	15	32	22	19	15	32	10	7	5	19	65
64	43		30	42		19		32		18		31	10	7,	4	19	64
63			` 29	42		17		30		17		30	9	7	4	19	63
62			28	41		16		29		16		29	8	6	4	17	62
61.	39	31	26	40	21	15	12	28	20	16	10	29	7	6	3	_ 17	61
	<b>ጉ</b> ብ	21	2.5	40	20	16	11	2.0	10	1 6	0	20	7	5	3	. 15	60
60 59			25	40 39	19	15 15		28 28	19 18	14	9 8	28 27	.7		2	13	59
58			. 22					27	17		7	25	7	4	2	13	58
57	33		21			13		26	16		7	24	6	4	. 1	• 13	57
56			20	36		12	9			10	6	23	6	3	· ī		56
	• -																•
55			19	36		11	9	24	15	9	6	2 <b>2</b>	5	3	ľ	10	
-54			19-			11	8	້ 24	14	8	5	20	4	2		7	54
53			18	34		10	7	23	12	7	5		4	2	1	7	53
52 ·	28		17	33	13		6	23	11	7	4	19	4	1	1	1 1	52 51
51	26	20	14	32	12	9	6	22	10	6	4	17	3	1	1	1	. 21
50	25	10	13	32	11	• 9	5	22	9	6	3	17	3	1	1	1	50
49			12	32		8		20	8	5	3	15	2	î	î	ī	49
48			11	31	10	7	4	19	7	5	2	15	2	ī	ī	1	48
47		17		30	10	6	3	17	7	4	2	13	1	1 1	1	•1	47
46	20	14	9	27	9	6	2	17	6	4	2	13	1	1	0	· 1	46
			_			_	_			_	_		•				
•45	♣ 19			26	9	5	2	15	6	. 3	2	10					45
44		12		25	8	به.	2	13	. 5	. 3	1	10					44 43
43 42	,18 17	11 10		24	. 7	3	1 1\	13 10	5 4	2	1	7 7					42
41	14	9		23 22	. 6	3 2	1	7		2	i	7					41
71.	**	•	_		. <u> </u>	-			•	•	•	•		1		•	
40	13	8	1	20	' 5	2	1.	. ' 7	3	2	1	7		•			40
39	12	6	0	17	5	2	1	7.		1	1	1					39
38	11	4		13	4	<b>.</b> 1.	1	. 1	· 2 2	1	~ O	1.	-			•	38
37	: 10	4	0	13	. `3	1	0	1		1	0	1					37
36	9	, 2	0	7	* 2	.1	. 0	1	2	1	0	· 1					36
			_		_			•	_	٠.	_			•			25
35	8	1	0	1	. 2 2 1	, 1 , 1	0	1	. * 2	1	. 0	1	· Maril				35 34
.34 .33	•				2	` 1	0	1 1	T	Ţ	Ö	į	,	•			33
33 32				-	*	*	. "	1									32
31				•												•	• 31
		,								•							- <del></del>

TABLE A5

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Listening Comprehension - FORM A SPRING

		Gre	ade	6		Gra	de	7 5		Gra	de 8	1			de	9	
Raw	PR	Rar			PR	Ran		Y.	PR					Rar			Raw
Score		PR		NCE	UL	PR	ĹL	NCE .	UL	PR.	<u>TT</u>	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	Score
A E '	100	00	07	99	100	99	Ωl	լ ∖չ99	100-	<b>4</b> 9	87\	99	100	97	78	90	45
45 ·	100		83	85	100		73		100		79	85	100			77	44
43	100		78	. 77	100	88		75	99		71	74	97	78	58	66	43 -
43		87	72	74	99	81		68	95		62	67		67	50	59	42
41		83	65	70		73		63		71		62	78	58	41	57	41
41	,,,	03	03	,,	,,,										- o ·		40
40	90	78	59	66	8.8	68	47	60	79		45	56	, 67		32	50	
39	87	72	55	62		62	40	56	71		38	52				45	39 38
38	83	6.5	50			54	34	52	62		33	47		32		40	
37	78	59	46	<b>55</b>	68	47	30	48		38	28	44				36	37
36		5 <b>5</b>		5 <b>3</b>	62	40	27	45	45	33	24	41	32	23	15	- 34	36
25		<b>E</b> 0	37	50	54	34	23	41	38	28	20	38	26	19	13	32	35.
35		50		48	47	30	20	39		24	17	35		15		28	34
34		46		45	40	27	17	37	28	20	15	32		13	8	26	4 33
33	55				34	23	15	34	24	17	13	30		11	6	24	32
32		37		43			12	32 1				28	13		6	20	31
31	46	33	24	41	30	20	12	32 1	20	13	10	20		_			_
				2.0	27		9	30-2	17	13	8 >	<b>/</b> 26	11	6	₹5	) 17**	`30
~30 ∖		28		38			8		15	10	6	23	8		_	17	29
29	37			36	23			28 25	13	8	5	20	6			15	28
28		24		36	. 20		7	23	, 13 10	6	4	17	6			10	27
27	28	22	15	34	17	9	6	22		5	3	15	5		2	10	26
26	26	20	13	32	15مسيه	8	6	20-	8	Э	<i>,</i>		J				7.7
. 25	24	17	9	. 30	12	7	4	19	6	4		13	3			7	25
24		15		28	9			17	5	3	2	10	3			7	.24
23	20			26				17	4		. 1	7	2	2		7	23
	17			22	7				3			7	2	1		1	22
22 21	15				6	_		$\frac{13}{13}$	2		<b>, 1</b>	1	2		. 1	1	21
. 21	1.3	·	L	1,	·	•	•	•			,		٠.	_		•	(Santo
20	13	5	2	15	6					. 1		1	ָנ	. 1	. 1	1	
. 19	9		1	10	4	3	2	10	1	1	0,	1			•	•	
18	$\epsilon$			7	4	3	. 1	10						•	,	•	18
. 17	Š		1		3	3	1	10	•								17
, 16	3				3		1	7			•					/ .	16
	_		•	. 1	-		1	1								4. •.	15
15	2				3		i	i	*							-	14
14	3		_		3										•		13
· , 13	]				2											_	12
J 12	]	l . ]	. 0	1		. 1	. 0	, 1					; a]	**	•	•	11
11								•									

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Structure & Vocabulary - FORM A SPRING

TABLE A6

	dinamental Spiritual	Gra	de	6			Gra	de	7	·	Gra	ide	8		Ğra	de	9	
Raw		Ran				PR	Ran			PR	Rar	ıge			Ran	•		Raw
core		PR		NCE		UL	PR	LL	NCE 1	UL	PR	I.L	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	Scor
60	100	100	0.5	99	,	100	99	95	99	100	99	94	99	100		•	99	60
59	100			99	, ,	100			93	100			93	100			93	59
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57	100			85	•		95		85			83	83	99	92		80	57
56		93		81			92		80	98	91	80	78	98	89	<b>76</b>	76	56
55		91		78			91		78	97	87	76	74	95			75	55
54		89		76			89		76	94	83	72	70	92	82	68	69	54
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	· 🏓 87	79		67			75		64		68 65		58		61		, 56	49
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47 46		67		59			58		5 <b>4</b>		52		41	. 61		33	48	. 4
45	7.2.	64	56	58		65	54	44	5 <b>2</b>	60	50	40	50	56	41	30	45	4
44		61		56		61			51		47		48	50		27	43	4
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42			46	53	<b>\</b>			35	47		40		45	41		19	39	4
41	61	5 <b>3</b>	44	5 <b>2</b>	1	52	41	32	45	47	38	29	44	.37	27	16	37	4
40	58	49	4.4	50		48	38		44		35		42		23		34	4
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38			41	47			32		40	38		22	38		16 13		29 26	3 3
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34		40		45			22		34		21		33	13		9	23	. 3
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30	37	29	25	38	·		16		29			12	. 28	10		6	20	3
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27	29	25		36			14		27 25	15		8	25 23	8	6		17	2
26	27	23	20	34		15	12	9	25	7.4	10			0				
25		22		34 33		14 14	11 10	8 8	24 23	. 13 ·12			22 20	7 6			15 13	2
24 23	23	21 20		33 32		12			22	10			20	6	3	3	10	2
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TABLE A7

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Reading Comprehension - FORM A SPRING

		Gri	de	6		Ĝra	dh	7		Gra	ide	8		Gra	ıde	9	
	nn	Rai		U	DD	Rar		•		Rar			PR	Rai			Raw
Raw '			LL.	NCE	111	PR	T.T.	NCE				NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	Score
Score	UL	PR	بلابل	NCE	. ОБ	FK	ענו	HC13	- 05		,						
30	100	aa	92	99	100	97	88	90	100	99	89	99	100			90	30
29	100			87	100			81	100		81	85	100	91	73	78	29
28		92		80		88		-75			73	76	97	84	63	71	28
27		89		76				68		81	65	68			53	63	27
26		85		72		76		65		73		63	84	63	43	57	26
25	ρQ	80	70	68	81	73	57	. 63	81	65	51	58		53		52	25
24		75		64		67		59	73	58	46	54	63	43	31	46	24
23		70	58	61		57		54		51		<b>5</b> Q,	53	36	28	42	. 23
22		64	54	58		49		50		46		. 48	43	31	23	40	22
21 21	70		51	54		43		46		42		46	36	28	18	38	21
~ 4		•	-		_	_										•	
20	64	54	48	52	. 49	37	28	43		36		42		23		34	20
19		51		50	43	32	26	40.		31		40	28	18		31	19
18		48		49	37	28	23	38		28		38		15		28	18
17.		43		46	32	26	20	36		25		36		13		26	17
16			32	44	28	23	18	_	<b>▶ 28</b>	22	17	34	• 15	11	8	24	16
. 15	43	35	27	42	26	20	15	32	25	19	16	32	13	9	6	22	15
14			22			18			22	17	13	30	- 11	. 8		20	14
13			19	37		15			19	16	9	29	9		3	17	13
12		22				12			17	13	. 7	26	8		2	13	12
11			12	32		10		23	16	9	4	` 22	6	3	1	10	. 11
10	22	16	9	29	12	8	4	20	13	7	2	19	_ 4				10
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8	16				8				. 9	2	ŀ	7					8
7	12				6				4		1	2					7
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5					2	1	. 0	1	1	. 1	0	1					5
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Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Total Scores - MORM A SPRING

	Grade	e 6 Grade	r 7	Gr	ade 8		Grade G	4	
Raw	PR Range	e PR Range	0	PR Ra	inge	PF	l Range		Raw
core	UL PR LL 1	NCE UL PR L	L NCE	UL PE	LL N	ICE UI	PR LL	NCE	Score
				100 00		99 100	100 94	99	135
135	100 100 96	99 100 100 9		100 99			100 94	99	134
134	100 99 95	99 100 99 90		100 99 100 99			99 89	99	133
133	100 99 95	99 100 99 9					98 88	93	132
132	100 98 94	93 100 99 9		100 99			96 86	87	131
131	100 97 94	90 100 99 9	0 99	100 98	3 91	93 100	7 90 00	0,	131
130	100 96 92	87 100 97 8	8 90	99 97	7 90		94 83	83	130
129	•99 95 91	85 99 94 8	6 83	99 97			92 81	80	129
128	99 95 90	85 99 93 8	5 81	. 99 95	5 85		89 80	76	128
127	98 94 89	83 99 91 8		99 93	3 83		8 8 8 7 8	75	127
126	97 94 88	83 99 90 8		98 91	1 80	78 96	86 75	75	126
106	96 92 87	80 97 88 8	3 75	97 90	77	77 94	83 72	70	125
125	95 91 85	78 94 86 8		97 81			2 81 68	68	124
124	95 90 84	77 93 85 8		95 8			80 66	68	123
123	94 89 84	76 91 85 8		93 8			3 78 64	66	122
122 121 `	94 88 83	75 90 85 7		91 80			75 62	64	121
				00.7		0	3 72 60	62	120
120	92 87 80	74 88 83 7		90 7° 88 7°			1 68 57	60	119
119	91 85 78	72 86 82 7		85 7			0 66 55	59	118
118	90 84 77	71 85 81 7		83 7			B 64 52	58	117
117 116	89 84 76 88 83 75	71 85 80 6 70 85 78 6		80 7			5 62 50	56	116
110	00 03 72	70 05 70 0	3 00						
115	87 80 74			77 6			2 60 49	55	115
114	85 · 78 73	66 82 74 6		74 6		-	8 57 47	54	
113	84 77 70	66 81 71 5		₹ 72 6		_	6 55 44	53 51	113 112
112	84 76 67	65 80 68 5		71 6			4 52 42	. <b>5</b> 0	111
111	83 75 66	64 78 65 5	5 58	70 6	0 47	55 6	<b>2 50 4</b> 0	, 50 , 4	111
110	80 74 64	64 76 63 5	4 57	67 5	8 45		d 49 38	÷ 50	110
109	78 73 63	63 74 61 5		65 5	5 44		7 47 35	48	109
108	77 70 62	61 71 59 4		64 5	3 43		5 44 33	47	108
107	76 67 62	59 . 68 57 4		63 5	0 42		2 42 30	46	107
106	75 66 61	59 65 55 4		60 4	7 41	48 5	0 40 27	45	106
105	74 <i>≊</i> 54 58	58 63 54 4	6 52	58 4	5 40	47 4	9 38 25	44	10!
105			-	55 <b>4</b>			7. 35 23	42	104
104	73 3 57				3 36		4 33 21	41	10:
103	70 62 56			50 4			2 30 20	39	102
102 101	67 62 55 66 61 53	56 57 49 4 56 55 48 3		47 4			0 27 19	37 *	10
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100	64 58 51	54 54 46 3		45 4			8 25 16 5 23 16	36 34	. 10 9
9 <b>9</b>	63 57 49	<del>-</del> -	6 47	44 3			3 21 15	33	9
98	62 56 48	53 51 41 3			6 31		0 20 15	32	9
97	62 55 47	53 49 40 3			5 30	41 2	7 19 15	32	· 9
96	61 53 46	52 48 39 2	9 44	41 3	4 29	41 2	/ 19 13	J 4.	
95	58 51 46	. 50 46 38 2	28 44	40 3	3 28		5 16 14	29	9
94	57 49 46	50 44 36 2	27 42		2 27		3 16 14	29	9
93	56 48 45	49 41 34 2	27 41		1 26			<sup>*</sup> 28	9
92	55 47 44	48 40 31 2	26 40		0 25		0 15 13	28	9
91	53.46.44	48 39 29 2	26 . 38	34 2	9 24	38 1	9 15 12	28	* 9
90	51 46 43	48 38 28 2	25 38	33 2	8 24	38 1	6 14 11	27	9
90 89	49 46 42	48 36 27 2		32 2	7 23	37 1	6, 14 11	27 .	8
88	48 45 40	47 34 27 2		31 2	6 23		5 13 10	26	8
<b>487</b>	47 44 39	47 31 26 2		30 2	5 22		5 13 10	26	8
86	46 44 38	47 29 26 2			4 21	35 1	.5 12 9	. 25	. 8
o E	46 43 37	46 28 25 2	21 -36	់2ម 2	4 19	35 <b>3</b>	<b>#</b> 11 9	24	. 8
85 84	46 43 37	46 27 24 2			3 18	34 1	4 11 9	24	. 8
83	45 40 34	45 27 24			3 17		3 10 9	23	48
82	44 39 33	44 26 22		25 2	2 16		3 10 9	23	8
U 4.	44 38 32	44 26 22			1 15		2 9 8	22	8

TABLE A8 (	·	MCFa L	DBa	Total	Scores	-	FORM A	SPRING
TABLE AO U	CONCA	147, 115, 0	1 110 4					

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			ade	6			ade	7		ir ad		i	PR 1	Gr Ad Rand		•	Raw
Raw			nge	MICHE			nge : LL	NCE	PR H UL I			NCE	UL			NCE	Scon
core	UI.	PR	Ϊ.Γ	NCE_		1 12 F	Liti	14(. F.									
80	43	37	31	43	2.5	21	16	33	24	19 1	4	32	11	9	8	22	80
79			31		23	120	15	32	2.3 1			31	11	9	7	$\frac{12}{22}$	79 78
78			30				15	32	23	17 1	. 3	30	10 10	9	7	22	77
77			2.8				15	31	22 21	16 1 15 1	. Z . 1	29 28	. 9	8	6	20	76
76	38	32	26	40	2.2	. I s	3 14	31	21.	13 1	. 1		• •	Ü	•	• •	
75	3.7	11	25	40	2.1	16	. 13	> 29	19	14	0	. 27	9	8	6	20	75
74			24				5 12		18		lo	26	9	7	6	19	74 73
73	34	30	24	39			5 11		1.7		9	26	9	7 7	6 5	19 19	73
72			23				5 10		16		9	25 24	8	6	5	17 -	
71	32	26	23	36	18	3 14	1 10	27	15	1 1	8	24	Ü	Ü	,		
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68			20				1 10		13	R	İ	22	7	6	3	17	68
67	28	23	19	34		5 1			12	<b>'</b> 9	7	22	7	5 5	3	15 1 <b>5</b>	67 66
66	26	23	18	3 4	1	4 1	0 8	•	11	8	7	20	6	5	3	15	. 66
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64 63			) 16			1 1	-		9 ;	7	5	19	6	3	3	10'	63
62			15				9 6	22	9 :		5	19	5	3	2	10	62 61
61			3 1		1	0	8 5	20	8	7	4	19	5	3	2	10	61
					,	^	0 5	20	8	7	3	19	4	<b>9</b> 3	1.	. 10	60
60.			8 14		1 1		8 5 7 4		7	6	3	17	3	3	1	10	59
59 50			7 14 6 13		•		7 4		7	5	3	15	3	3	1.	10	58
58 57			5 17			-	6 4		7	5	3	15 ·	3	2	1	7	- 51
56			5 1				5 4		7	4	2	13	3	2	1	7	50
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46	1			3 19		4		3 13	2	1 1	0	1					4
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40		6	2		7	4		1 74			٠					•	• 3
39		4	1	1	1	3		0 7									
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36		3	1	1	1	J	4			_		•		15			
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35 34	•	1	1 1	0	I								•	•			
33																	
32																	
31														•			

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Listening Comprehension - FORM B FALL

·	<del></del>										<del>-</del>						
	•	Gra	ade	6		Gra	ade	7		Gr	ade	8		Gra	ade	9	
Raw	PR		age		PR	Rat	apr		PR	Rai	nge		PR	Rai	ıge		Raw
Score	UI.	PR	LI.	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE_	Score
45	100	99	94	99	100	99	a 1	. 99	100	αρ	03	93	100	99	91	99	45
44	100	99		99	100		85	93	100			93 87	100			90	44
43	100	98		93	100		79	93 87	100			80		91		78	43
42		94	86			91		78		83		70		82		69	42
				83								64		71		62	410
. 41 .	99	91	80	78	98	85	6 /	72	96	74	34	04	91	/1	23	02	4 14
40	98	89	75	76	96	79	60	67 <sup>`</sup>	92	66	46	59	82	60	44	55	40
39	94	86	70	73	91	74	53	64	83	58	40	54	71	53	35	52	39
.38	91	80	64	68	85	67	48	59	74	52	35	51'	60	44	29	47	. 38
37	8.9	<b>7</b> 5		65		60		<b>`</b> 55		46		48	53	35	22	42	37
36			53	61	74		37	52		40		<b>4</b> 5	44	29	16	38	36
35	80	64	48	58	67	48	30	49	52	35	23	42	35	22	13	34	35
34	75		43	55	60	44	27	47		31		40		16		29	34
33	70	53	38	52	53		23	43		27		37	22	13	9	26	33
32	64	48		49		30		39		23		34		11	6	24	32
-31	59		32	46	. 44			37		19		32	13	9	5	22	31
						-	- '										
30	53		29	44	37		15	34		16	8	29	11	6	4	17	30
29			27	42	30		14	32		13	8	26	9	5	4	15	29
28	43		24	40	27		12	30	19	10	6	23	6	4	4	13	- 28
27	38		22	38	<b>^</b> 23		10	28	.16	8	5	20	5	4	3	13	27
. 26	35	27	20	37	. 19	14	8	27	13	8	4	20	4	4	2	. 13	26
25	32	24	17	35	17	12	6	25	10	6	3	17	4	3	1	10	25
24	29		15	34	15	10	5	23	8	5	2	<b>15</b> .	4	2	1	7	24
23	27		12	32	14	8	4	20	8	4	2	13	3	1	0	1	23
22	24	17		30	12	6	4	17	6	3	1	10	2	1	. 0	1	22
21	22		9	28	10	5	4	15	5	2	1	7	1	1	0	.1	21
. 20	20	12	. 7	25	8	4	4	13	4	_2	1	7			•		20
19	17	10	5	23	6	4	3	13	3	1		í					19
				23	5	4	2	13	. 2	1	ő	_					18
18	15	9	3			4	1	13	. 2	1	0	1					17
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15	9	, 3	.5	10	~4	2	1	7				•					15
14	7	2	1	7	4	1	0	1									14
13	- 5	2	1	7	3	1	0	1		1						<b></b>	13
12	. 3		ī	7		_	_	_								7	12
11	2	ī	ō	i												T.	11
- <b>-</b>	_	_	•	_													

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Structure & Vocabulary - FORM B FALL

		Gra	ide	6			Gra	de	7	•	Gra	de	8			ade	9	_
Raw	PR	Rar		_		PR	Ran			PR	Ran	ge			Ra	-		Raw
Score			ĹĿ	NC	E		PR		NCE.	ur	PR	LL	NCE	UL	PR	<u>LL</u>	NCE	Score
		<b>50 0</b>	0.7	•		3.00	0.0	0.0	99	100	00	0.3	99	100	99	93	99	60
60	100		97		9	100			93	100			93				99	59
59	100		95		9	100			90 -	100			87	100			90	58
58	100		94 93		3		96		87		93		81		93		81	57
57 56	100 99	97			0		94		83		89		76				77	56
30	77	71	71	,	, ,	,,	74	04	0.3	, 0	•	• •						
55	99	95	88	8	15	97	90	83	77	96	85	76	72	97			72	55
54	98	94	86		33	96	86	81	73		82		69	93		70	, 68	54
- 53		93	84	8	11	94	84	80	· 71	- 89	79	69	- 67	90	76		65	53
52	97	91	82	7	8 '8	90	83		70		76		65	85	72		62	52
51	95	88	80	7	15	. 86	81	75	69	82	73	6.3	63 ,	80	7۵	60	<b>.61</b>	51
													<i>c</i> 0	76		E 7	59	50
50			77		13	84	80		68		69		60		66		57	49
49	93	84	75		1	83	78	70	66		65		58	70	63 60		1 55	48
48	91	82	73		59	81	75		64	73	63		5 <i>7</i>	66		46	54	. 47
47	88	80			8	80	72		62	. 69	62 59		56 5 <b>5</b>	63			52	46
46	86	77	71	•	56	78	70	63	61	65	39	31	22	63	33	42	J£	40
4 6	0.4	70	70		54	75	68	61	60	63	56	4 R	53	60	49	39	50	45
45						72			58	62			52		46		48	44
44 43	80	.73	69 68		53 52	70				59		44	50	53		32	46	43
42	•77		66		52	68		55	57 56	56	•		49	49			44	42
41	75		64		51		59		55	54	46		48	46	35	25	42	41
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39	72	68	59	(	50	61	55	47	53	48			45			18	38	39
38	71	66	55		59	59	52	45	51	46			43	. 35		15	36	38
37	70	64	53		58	57		42	50	44		27	42			14	33	37
36	69	62	53	:	56	55	47	39	48	40	31	25	40	29	18	13	31	36
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<b>3</b> 5	68	59			55	52		36	47		29		39			12		34
34	66	5 <b>5</b>			53	49			46			22	37	1/8			26	33
33	64	53			52	47			44	**	25		36 34	15				32
32			44		52	45				29		19 17	34	14				31
31	. 59	51	41		50	42	33	28	41.	21	22	1/	. 34	1.4	1.			
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27 27		41			45	32		20		21	14	_9	27	8		3		27
26			28		44	30		19		19		8	24	7	, 5	5 3	15	26
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24	, 44	33	22		41	26		15		14		7		. 6				24
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22	. 38		15		38	22	17	12	30	10						2 1		22
21	35	26	12		36	20	15	11	28	9	7	3	. 19	. 3	5 4	2 1	. 7	21
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10 9	2	,							•					•		-	•	9

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TABLE B3

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LT) of Range.

Reading Comprehension - FORM B FALL

		Gr	ade	6		Gra	ade	7		Gra	de	8		Gr	ade	9	
Raw	₽R	Rai		•	PR		nge.	•	PR	Rar		-	PR	Rai			, Raw
core		PR		NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE		PR		NCE		PR		NCE	scor
30	100	100	98	99	100	100	97	99	100	100	91	99	100	98	85	93	30
29	160	99	96	99	100	99	95	99	100	97	86	90	100	92	78	80	29
28	100	98	94	93	100	97	92	90	100	91	83`	, 48	98	85	70	72	28
27	99	96	91	· 86	99	95	89	85	97	86	78	73			63		27
26	98	94	88	83	. 97	92	88	80	91	83	72	70	85	70	56	61	26
25		91	85	78	95	89	86	76	86	78	65	66		63		57	25
24	<sub>4</sub> , 94	88	83	75	92	88	83	75	83	72	60	62				53	24
23		85	79	72	89	86	79	73	78	65	54	58	63	49	38	50	23
22	88	83	77	7.0	88	83	74	70	-A 72	60	48	55	56	•43	30	46	22
21.	85	79	74	67	86	79	68	67	.65	54	43	52	49	38	25	44	21
20	83	77	70	66	83	74	63	64	60	48	39	49 ,	43	30	21	39	20
19	79	74	67	64	· 79	68	55	60	54	43	34	46	38	25	18	36	19
18	77	70	63	<b>61</b>	74	63	48	57	48	39	29	44		21		33.	18
17	74	67	59	59	68	55	43	53	43	34	26	41	25	18	12	• 31	17
16	₹ 70	63	56	57	· '63	48	39	49	39	29	23	38	21	15	11	28	.16
15	67	59	51	55	55	43	<b>3</b> 5	46	.34	26	20	36		12	9	25*	1:
14	63	56	46	53	4.8	39	33	44	29	23	16	34	15	11	<sub>1</sub> √,7	24	_ 14
13	59	51	42	50	43	35	29	42	26	20	12	32	12	. <b>Q</b>	_ 6	22	13
12	56	46	36	48	39	33	24	41	23		10	29	11	7		19	. 12
11	51	42	29	46	35	29	21	38	20	12	8	25	9	6	2	17	13
10	46	36	22	42	33		17	35	16	10	6	23	7	4		13	10
9	,42	29	15	38	29	21	12	33	12	8	3	20	6	2		7	9
8	36	22	9	34	24	17	7	30	10	6	2	17	4	2		7	
7	29	1.5	4	28	21	12	3	25	8	3	<b>,</b> 1	10	2	1		1	•
6	. 22	9	1	22	17	7	1	19	6	P	. 1	7	2	1	0	1	• (
5	15 9	4	1	13	12		1	10	3	1	0	1		•	• ,		`!
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∼ TABLE B4

17.

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Total Scores - FORM B FALL

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an. , 2-1			de	<u> </u>		Cr	ıde	<del>,</del>		Gra	de	8		Gra	ade	9	
Data	· pp	Rai		0	PB	Ran		•	PR	Rar		-	PR	Rar		4	Raw
Raw Score		PR		NCE		PR		NCE		PR		NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE	Score
	./.				100	•	100	00	100	100	0.0	99	100	100	9.8	99	135
135	190			99	100			99	100			. 99	100			99	134
134	:(100			99	100			99 99	100			99	100			99	133
133	100			99 99	100			99	100			99	100			99	132
132 131	100			99	100			99	100			99	100			97	131
131	100	٠.	٠.	,,								•					
<b>13</b> 0	100	99	97	99	100	100	95	99	100			97	<b>1</b> 00			96	130
129	100		97	99	100			99	100			87	100			87	129 128
128	100		96	93	100			93	100		85	83	99 99		81 79	81 80	127
127	100		95	90	100			93	100	91		81 78		90		77	126
126	, 99	97	95	90	100	.97	<b>A</b> I	90	99	91	02	1	70	30	• •	• •	120
,,,	0.0	97	95	90	100	0.5	٩n	85	9.8	89	81	76	98	.87	76	64	125
125 124		97		90		95		85		87		74		83		70	124
123		96		87	98			85		85		72	93		72	6 <b>8</b>	123
122			92	85	98		87	81	93	83	76	70		79		67	122
121		95		85	97		85	78	91	82	74	69	90	<b>7</b> 7	69	. 66	121
							<b>6</b> *		0.0	0.1	77	68	·6-7	76	6 <del>8</del>	.65	120
120		95		<b>8</b> 5	95		84	77 77		81 80		6 <sub>1</sub> 8	83			64	119
119		94		83 81	95	90 89		77 . 76		77		66	81		65		118
118		92	88	80		87		74		76		65	79		63		117
117 116			87	79		85		72		74		64	77	69	60	60	116
110	, ,		•		7.7								• _ s		٠		
115	95	90	86	77	90	84		J 71		. 72		62	76		57		115
114		89		76	90			<b>7.7</b> 0		. 70		61	74		54 52		+ 114 113
113		88		. 75	49			69		69				63			112
112		88		75	87			68 6 <b>8</b>			59 57				47		111
111	, 91	. 87	82	74	85	81		7	/ -	04	3,	ν,	0,	•			
110	. 0.0	96	81	• 73	· 84	80	.74	68	72	62	55	56	68	57	46		110
109			79		83			67	70		54			-54			109
108		82			82			66		60					43		108
107		82		69	81			66			53				41		107
106	87	82	76	6,9-	81	76	69	65	64	57	52	54	60	47	40	48	106
	_		2.5			74	67	c À	62		50	<b>53</b>	5.7	46	36	48	· 105
105			. 75				67 65	64 63.	61	. 53	48	52			34		104
104			74 3 73	6.7 · 66	79 78		64	62 /			47				34		103
103 102			72				61	61/			46		50		. <b>3</b> 3		102
101	83	2 76	1	ŠŠ			57	60			45		47	40	31	45	101
101				4	2				•	•							100
100			70				55	65			44				29		100 99
99			69		73	65	55	( 58			42				28 27		98
98			68				54	) 58 56			41				25		97
97			67				53 52	54		) 410	39	47			23		96
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92			7 63				48				33				5 14 3 13		91
91	7	1 60	6 62		. 57	52	46	· 51	4:	35	32	2 . 44	Э.	1 2.	, 1.	, , ,	
no		n 61	: 41	. 58		. 50	) 45	50	4	1 37	7 31	43	2	9 2	1 12	2 33	90
90 89			5 61 <b>4 5</b> 9				. 44				7 30				B 11	L (31	. 89
88			4 57				42				5 29		2	7 10	5 11	L 29	88
87	. 6	7 6	3 56				3 42		4	33	3 28	3 41			4 15		
86			2 55				41		39	32	2 26	5 <b>4</b> 0	2	3 1:	3 10	26	86
			•		•	, A.		. 4 2	2.	7 21	1 25	5 40	2	1 1 ·	2 10	25	. 85
85			1 55				5 40 4 38		3		1 25 0 24				1 10		84
84	6		9 59 7 54		49		2 36		3		9 23				iid		83
83 82	. 6		/ 59 6 <b>5</b> 3				2 35				8 22		Ŀ	<b>4</b> 1:	1 9	9 '24	82
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ERIC Full Text Provided by ER

	_		do				ide '	Scores 7		Gi a		8		Ğra	đe	ø	
Raw	PR					Rar				Ran				Ran			Raw
Score	UI.			NCE	UU	PR	I.I.	NCE	UL	PR	$\Gamma \Gamma^{-}$	NCE	UL	PR	ΓΓ	NCE	Score
<b>T</b>					•			4.5		3.5	1.0	26	12	10	8	23	80
80		55		53	45	40		4.5		25	18	36 35		10	8	23	79
79		55		53	44	38	32	44	30 29,		17	33	11	10	7	23	78
78		54		52	42	36	31	.43-	29. 28		16	34	11	9	6	22	77
77		53		52 50	42	35 33	_	4 / 4 l		20		32	10	8	6	20	76
76	<b>5</b> 5	51	43	50	41	33	21	4.7	20	20	1,5	32		_	``		
75	55	49	45	50	40	33	26	41	\$5	18	14	31	10	8	6	20	75.
• 74		47		48		32		40			13	31	10	8	5 ·	20	74
73		47		48		31		40		17		30	10	7	5	19	. 73
72		46	41	48		29		38	. 22	16	12	29	. 9	6	4	127	72
71	51		40	46		34		37	20	15	11	28	8	6	4	/17	71
					•	'	•	<b>y.</b> .				<b>A</b>	_	_	٠.,٠		7.0
70	49	45	39	47	33	26		36		14		27	8	6	4	17	70 69 .
69		44	38	47	32	24		35		13		26	8	5 5	3 3	15 15	<b>3</b> 8
6.8	4,7	-	36	46	31		23	34		12		25 25	7 6	4	. 3	13	<b>S</b>
67	46	41	34	45	29	23		34		12	9	25 24	6	-	.3	13	) 6
66	45	40	33	45	.27	23	20	34	15	1.1	8	24	0	4,	.3	13	./ "
c r	A C	20	31	44.	76	23	10	34	14	10	8	23	6	4	3	13	65
65 64	45 44	39 38	29~	44		23		34	13	10	7	23	5	3	3	10	64 •
63	43	36	29	43	23		16	34		10	6	23	5	3	. 3	10	63
62	41	34	28	41	23		15	32	12	9	5	22	4	3	2	10	62
61		33		41		19			<b>\ 11</b>	. 8	5	20	4	3	2	10-	61
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58	. 36	29	20	38	22		12	28	10	6	4	17	٠3	3	1,		58
57	34	28	19	38	20			27	9	5	3	15	3	2	1	· 7	57 56
<b>~56</b> )	\ 33	27	18	37.	19	13	11	26	8	5	3	15	3	2	1	,	<sub>,</sub> 56
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54	\29	22	17	34 32		12 11	9 8	25 24	6	4	2		3		ī	1	53
53	29	20 19	15	32	14	11	8	24	5	3	2		2		1	1	52
52 . 51		18		31		10	7	23	. •5	3	ī	_	2		1	1	51
. 31	( 21	10	12	<i>J</i> 1	13	10				_						-	
50	25	18	11	31	12	9	7	22	5	3	1	10	2 1	1 1	1	. 1	50
* 49	22	17	9	30	12	8	6	20	4	3	1	10	1	1	1	. 1	49
48	. 20	15	8	28	11	8	5 5	20	4 3 3	2	1	, 7			,		48
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45	18	11	5	24	. 8 8	6 5 5 4	L.	15	3 3 2	1 1	i i	, 1				•	44
44	17	9	4	22	. 0	ر ج	2	15	2	î	ī		_				43
43	15	. <mark>8</mark>	, 3	19	/7	Δ	2	13	2	ī	ō	ī					42
42 41	13 12	7	2	17	7	4	્ર <b>ટ</b> ે∖		<sup>2</sup>	1	0			ς.			41
41	1.2	•	-		·	•	. –	(						•	٠ `	<b>*</b>	
40	11	5	1	15	6	3	2	<b>(</b> 10									40
39	9	4	1	13	5	2	2 2	7					•				-39
38	8	3	1	10	5	2	2	7	•				1		-		38 37
37		3	1 1	10	4	2	2	~ 7 ~ 7									36
36	7	2	1	7.	4	2	1	7		_							30
_	_	• -	_	• _	• -			••		• •							35
35	5	1	1	1	3	2	. 1	7				•			-		34
34	× 4	.1 1	1	1 1	2 2	-2	0 '0	7 1							•		33
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32	7																31`

TABLE B5 ·

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Listening Comprehension - FORM B& SPRING

-			· · · · · ·	<del>- 103-5</del>			- 7-			·	<u></u>			-	-	^	
	)		ade	6 -		Gra	de	7 %			ade		-		ade	y .,	Raw
Raw	PR		nge			Rar		.44.		Ran				Rai	-	MOTE	Sdore
Score	UL	PR	LL	NCE	· UL	PR	LL	NCE	UL	PR	LL.	NCE		PR	مليل	NCE	9001e
					100		0.1	•	* 100	0.0	0.5	9.3	100	00	ΩÀ	.93	45
45	100			99	100			. 99	100			80 80	100	0.2	72	80	44
44	100			90	100		73	- 87	100	92 85	78 70	72	98	84		. 7,1	43
43,	100			83	100			77	98 92	78	60	66				62	42
42			72	77		81		68		70		61	84		34	54	41
41	. 97	83	64	70	. 96	73	20.	63	90	10	47	0.1	1	30	J <b>T</b>		
11.40		7.0	<b>.</b> 0		00	<i>c</i> o	50	60	70	60	41	5 <b>5</b>	72	45	27	47	404
<b>44</b> 0			5,8	66		68 62			70		34	50	58			41 /	
39			55	62 58	73	56		56 53	60		28	45		27		37	38
38			51	54	_	₹0 50		. 50	•		24	41		20		32	
37			.46			43		.46		28	20	38		16		29	36
36	72	22	4 ON	<b>\</b> 33	. 02	.43	23	.40	4.1	20	20		2.7	10			,
25		<b>E</b> 1	34	₹50	56 ميكر	36	22	42	_3,4	2.4	16	35	20	14	7	27	35
35	64	46		730	50			39	28	20	_	32	16	11	5	24	34
34	58 55		27	45	43			36	24	16	9	29	14	7		4	33
33			22	41	36			34		13	7	26	īi	5	4	15	
32			18,			19		32	16	9	5	22	7		3	13	131
31	46	31	Ιο,		, 50	. 13	11	J &		,			•	_			1
30 *	4 n	27	16	37	. 25	17	9	30	13	7	4	19	5	4	2	13	(30
29	34		15	34	22		8	27	9	5	` 2	15	. 4	3			2
28	31	18		31	19		6	24	7	4	2	13	4	2			28
27	27		11	29	17		5	7 22	5		2	7	3				27
26		15		28	14	8-	5	20	4	2	2	7	. 2	1	1	1	26
25	18	13	8	26	11	6	4	17	2			7	2				
24	16	11	. 7	24	9			15	2			7	1				24
23	15		5	22	8	·5	2	15	2			7	1	7	0	. 1	23
22	13		4	20	` 6	4	1	13	2	2	1	. 7					22
21	11	7	3	19	5	3	1	10	2	1	1	1					21
													•				
20	9	5	2	15	5	2	1	7	. 2			1					20
19	8		1	13	4				. 1	1	0	1					19
18 .	7	•		10	3	1	0	. 1	· ·		-						18
17	5			7	2	1	0										، 17
16	4		. 1	1	1	. 1	0	1									16
-							•				•						3.6
15 -	, 3	. 1															15
14	2	1							•							• ,	14
13	1	. 1	· 0	1			*	<b>-</b>			••						. 13
12								c	j							•	12
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														400			

TABLE B6

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Rank (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Structure & Vocabulary - FORM B SPRING

		Gr	ade	-	<del>-</del>	Cri	ade	7		Cr	ade			Gri	ade	<u> </u>	
Raw	Y PR	Rai		U	PŔ	Rai		, ,	, bk	Ra		0	PR	Rai		,	Raw
Score		PR	-	NCE			ΓΓ	NCE			ււ	NCE		PR	_	NCE	Score
60	100	99	95	99	100	99	94	99	100	99	92	99	100	99	91	99	60
59	100			93-	100			93	100			90	100			93	39
• 58	-100	97	91	90	100		86	87	100				100			85	58
57		95		85	99	94	83	83		92		80		91		78	57
56	98	<b>~</b> 93	86	. 81	98	89	79	76	97	87	73	74	98	85	74	72	56
55		91		78		86		73		82		69		80		68	55
5 <b>4</b>		89		76		83		70		77		66	91 85	78 74		66	54
53 52	93 91		75 74	73 70	89 86	79 77		67 66		73 72		63 62		72		6.A 62	53 52
51	89			66			65	64		69		, 60		69		60	51
50	86	75	72	64	79	71	62	62	73	65	54	58	74	64	48	√58	50
49	83	74	70	64	77	68	57	60		60		55	72	58	43	54	49
48	78			63	74	65		58		56		53		53		52	48
47	75		65	62	71			56		54		52		48		49	47
46	74	70	63	61	68	57	50	54	60	51	40	50	58	43	27	46	· 46
45		67		59		53		52		47		48				42	45
44	72			58	62		44	51		43		46	48			40	44
43 42		63		57	57		42			40	32	45	43			27	43 42
42 41		61 59		56 55	_	47 44	_	48 47	47	37 34		43 41		23 21		34 <b>48</b> 3	41
· <b>4</b> 0	63	5;7	90	54	50	42	36	46	40	32	22	40	27	18	11	31	<b>4</b> 0
39	61	54	47	5 <b>2</b>	47		34	45		-	18	38	23	15	9	28	39
38	59			51	44		31	44			16			13	8	26	38
37	57	50	42	50	42	36	28	42		22		34	18	11	8	24	37
36	54	47	40	48	41	34	26	41	29	18	12	31	15	9	6	22	36
<b>3</b> 5		45		4.7		31		40		16		29	13	8	5	20	35
34		42		46		28		38		14		27	11	8	4	20	34
33	47	40		45	. 34		18	26		12		25	9	6	3	17	33
32 31	45 42	38 36		44 42		24 21		35 33		11 10	8 7	2 <b>4</b> 2 <b>3</b>	8 <b>8</b>	5 4	3 2	15 13	32 31
30	4.0	34	26	141	. 26	18.	1 2	31	10	10	. 6	23	6	3	2	10	30
29		31		40			12	30	11	8	5	20	5		2	10	29
28		29		38		15		28	10	7	5	19	4	2		. 7	.28
27	34	26	18	26	18	13	10	26	10	•6	5	17	3 3	3 2 2 2	2	7	27
26	31	23	<b>ૌ</b> 6	<i>/</i> 34	17	12	10	25	8	5	5	15	3	2	1	7	26
25		21		33		11		24	. 7	5	4	15	2	2	1	. 7	25
24		18		31		10	9	23	6	5	4	15	2	2	1	7	24
23 22		16 14	9	29 27	. 12		8 7	23 23	5	,5	2 2	15 13	. 2	<u>بد</u>	1	1 1	. 23 . 22
21	18	13	8	26	. 10	9	· 5	22	5	5 ,5 4 4	2	13	2	1	ī	i	21
														_	_	. –	
20 19	16 14	11 9	7. 6	24 22	10 10	8 7	4	20 19	5 <b>4</b>	2	1	7 7	•				20 19
18	13	8	• Š	20	9	5		15		2	ī	7					18
17	11	7	• 4	19	9 8	5 • <b>4</b>	. 1	13	. 4	2 1	1	1					17
16	9	6	3	17	7	3	1	10	2	1	1.	1					16
15	8	5	2	15	5 4.	2	1	7	2 1	1	1	1 1					15
14	. 7	4	2	13			1	1	<b>,1</b>	1	0	1					14
13	6	3 2	1	10	3	1	0	. 1									13
12 11	5 4	2	1	7 7	2 1	.1 .1	<b>Q</b>	1 1					٠		_		12 11
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10	. 3	1 1 1	1	. 1							,					•	, 10 9
. 8	2 2	1	1 0	1 1			ı							)			8
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TABLE B7

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Reading Comprehension - FORM B SPRING

		Gra	de	6		Gra	ade	7		Gra	ade	8		Gra	ide	9	
Raw	DD	Ran		U	PR	Rar		·	PR	Rai			PR	Ran	ıge		Raw
Scoré		PR		NCE		PR		NCE	-		LL	NCE	UL	PR	LL	NCE _	Score
SCOLE	- 05		<u> </u>	-1100		<del>- :</del> -											
30	100	100	92	99	100	99	90	99	100	.98	90	93	100		82	90	30
29		99	-	99	100		86	85 *	100			85	100	90	75	77	29
28		96		87		90	82	77		90	79	77	97	82	68	69	28
2 <b>6</b> 27		92		80		86	77	73		85	71	72	90	<i>'</i> 75	60	65	27
	100	88	70	75		82		69			63		82	68	50	60	26
26	77	00	70	73	30	Ų2	, _	. 0,	, ,	• •							
25	0.6	83.	75	70	86	77	67	66	85	71	55	62	' 75	60	42	- 55	25
24		81		68	82	72		62		63			68	50	33	50 ·	24
	92 88			66	77	67	57		71	55	40		60	42	27	46	23
23		75		65	72			56	63		37		50	33	23	41	22
22				62	67		49	5 <b>4</b>		40				27		37	21
21	91	71	20	02	07	31	7,7	34	33	••							
2.0	70	<i>c</i>		58	61	53	45	<b>52</b> .	47	37	28	43	33	23	16	34	` 20
20		65		55	57	49		50	40	33				19		32	19
19		60						47	37		20			16		29	18
18		56		53.	53			45	33					14	9	27	17
17		53		52	49		33				13			11		24	16
16	60	49	37	50	45	36	28	42	20	20	13	. 32	10		Ŭ		,.
_				4.0	• •	2.2	2.2	41	2.4	16	10	29	14	9	7	22	15
15		46	33	48			,23		20				11		5	20	14
14	53			45	36		20 14	- :	16				- 9			19	. 13
13	49	_		43	33				13				é			15	12
2 2	46			. 41	28			_	10		_	_	7				11
	41	27	13	37	23	14	7	21	10	Ó	•	1 1	•	•	_	•	
<b>₹</b> *							_	22	8	5	3	15		. 2	1	7	r 10
10	37		8	32	20		_		.6				5	1	ō	i	. 9
9	33		4	29	14				·o 5				_	_	·	_	8
8	27		2	26	9												7
7	20		1	20	7				4								6
6	16	4	1	13	5	1	. 1	. <b>1</b>	3	2	! ]	. ,					·
		•	-		_	_	_			. 1	٠ (	1					5
5	13			7	2	1			. 2	! ] ! ]							. 4
١ 4		1	0	. 1	1	. 1	. 0	1	2	: 1	L (	) 1					•

TABLE B8

Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE) and Percentile Ranks (PR) with Upper Limits (UL) and Lower Limits (LL) of Range.

Total Scores - FORM B SPRING

Raw						(11 (1	de	,		,-	de i				ide	•	_
	บบ	Rar	ide iae	•	' PR	Ran				Ran				Rar			Raw
ore		PR		NCE		PR		NCD	ui.		-	NCF	~ nr	PR	l'I'	NCE -	Score
						• • • •	0.1	0.0	100	100	a s	99	100	100	95	99	135
135		100		99	100			99	100			99	100	1.00	93	99	134
L34		100		99	100			99	100			99	100			99	133
133		100		99	100			99	100			93	100			9,3	132
132		100		99	100				100			80	100			90	131
131 .	€ ×100	99	95	<b>,</b> 99	100	98	91	93	100	97	69	80	100	,,	00	70	
130	100	98	O.A	93.	100	96	89	87	100	95	88	85	100			85	130
		97		98	100			85	100	93		81	100	93	7,8	81	129
129		97		90		93		81		92		80	99	.91	75	79	128
128		96		97		91		Ž9		91		79 .	98	89	74	76	127
127 126		95		85		91		79		89		.76	. 97	86	73	73	126
120	, ,	,,	-	• • •				•							- 2	70	125
125 •	98	94	89	83	96	89	80	.76	95	88		75		83		70	125
124		92		80	95	88	79	<b>100</b> 5		86		73 ′	93		71	66	124
123		91		79	93	86	77				72	70		75		64	. 123
122 、		91		7,9	91	84	74	71		81		<b>66</b> 9		74		64	122
121		91		79		82		69	89	78	68	66	<b>8</b> 6	73	66	63	121
											c r	65	83	77	64	. 62	120
120		89		76		.80	72	68			65	64	. 83 78			62	119
119		87		74	_	79		67'	86	74			75		57	60	118
118		85		71	4 86		69	66	83		62	62	75 74		54	60	117
117		. 84		71	84				81			61.			51	59	iid
116	91	81	74	69	82	73	68	63	, 78	68	58.	60	13	00	21	39	**
			A	67	0.0	77	67	62	76	65	55	58	72	64	48	58	115
115		'79		67	80		67	61		63	54	56	71		43	55	114
114		78		66	/9	70	66	60		62		56	. 69		, 39	· 54	113
113		77		66	7	*09	64	60	70		50	55			36	52	112
112	84		72	65	•	69		- 60·	68		48	5 <b>4</b>	. 66			50	112
111	81	74	7,1	64	73	60	63	00	00	70	-	34	. 00		. 9		•
•••	•	4	20		77	67	61	59	165	55	45	. 5 <b>3</b>	.64	48	30	49	110
110		74		64		67		5 <b>9</b>			43	52	60		28	46	109
109		73		63		66		59	62		42	52	57			44	100
108		7 7 3				64		58	60		40	50	54		25	42	10
107			68					57		48		49	. ši		24	41	100
106 .		, / 1	66	. 62	00	63	. 54	31	50	40		· .		~	_		
105	7.	1 70	65	61	67	61	52	56	55	45	38	47	48	30	22	39	. 109
103		70		61	67	,59	50	55	54		36	46			21	37	104
103			63		66	58	48	54			35	46			18		10
103			61			<b>5</b> 5		. 53			34	45	36	25	16	' 36	10
101			59			54		52			33	44	33	24	15	35	10
*O*	•	_ 50						. –					,			~ 4	` 10
100	7	0 65	5 5 8			52		51			31	44			14	34	10 `9
99			57			50		50		36					13		
98	6	9 63	55		. 58	3 48		49			29				13		. y 9
97	6	<b>B</b> 61	54	56	59	5 47	38	4.8			28				5 12		9
96	. 6	6 -59	53	55	54	45	36	47	39	33	26	41	24	. T;	5 11	28	9
		<b>.</b>	,	m A	5	) A A	36	47	3.0	3.1	. 23	. 40	22	2 14	11	27	9
95			3 51		7	ር ዓነባ ጎ 4 ግ	35				21				3 11		9
94	6	4 5	49	54	/ DI	U 41.4	34	40 15			20		10		3 10		9
93			49								19			5 12			9
92			47				33				18		î.	5 1	. 9		9
91	. 5	y 5.	3 46	52	, 4	, Jt	32	76		0		<b>J</b>	-		, -		-
90	r.	8 5°	L 45	.50	. 4	4 36	31	4.2	31		17		1				9
89			9 44		4		30		~~ 3C	21	1,5	33		3 1			8
88			43		4		28		29	20	14	32	1				. 8
87			7 41				3 26		28	3 19	13	32	1		9 8		8
86			5 40				26		. 20	5 . 18	3 13	31	1	1	9 7	22	<u>.</u> 8
,	•	,							-	•			•		0 7		٠. و
.85			5 39		3	6 3.1	L 25				1.12		.1		9 7		
. 84	4	9 4	4 38	3 47	' ' 3		23				5 11		.1		9 9	30	
83			3 38		3		3 22		20		10	27	. 1	U	8. 4		. 8
82	. 4	7 4	ì 36	45	3	3 20	5, 20 5 <sup>5</sup> 20			9 13 9 13			(2n		8 4 7 4		•

ERIC .

TA	BLE B8	(Co	nt.	), ,	NCEs	& PRs		rota	1 Score	- 1	FORM	В	SPRING				•	-
	aw ore		Gra Rar PR	iqe		PR	Rai	ade ige LL	NCE	PR	Gra Ran PR	qe	8 NCE		Gra Ran PR	ge	9 NCE	Raw Score
	80 79 78 77 76	45 44 43 41	39 38 38 36 35	34 34 32 32	· 44 44 44 42 42	30 28 26		18 18 17	36 34 34 32 32	17 15 14 13	12 11 10 9	9 9 9 8 8	25 24 23 22 22	9 9 8 8 7	7 5 4 4 4	3 3 3 3	19 15 13 13	8'0 79 78 77 76
	75 74 73 72 71	38 38 36	34 34 32 32 31	25	41 41 40 40	23 22 20	18 17	16 15 13 12	31 30	12 11 10 9	· 9 9 8	7 7 6 5 5	22 22 22 20 20	7 5 4 4	3 3 3 3	3 2 2 2 2	10 10 10 10	75 74 73 72 • 71
	70 69 68 67 66	34 32	30 29 27 25 24	22 21 19	39 38 37 36 35	18		11	29 29 28 26 25	9 9 9 8 8	7 6 5	5 5 4 4	19 19 17 15	3 3 3 3		1 1 1 1	10 7 ·7 7	70 69 ~ 68 67 66
	6.5 64 63 62 61	29 27 25	23 22 21 19 18	15 14 14	34 34 33 32 31	16		8	24 24 23 22 22	7 7 6 5 5	. 5 5 4	4 4 3 3 2	15 15 15 13 13	3 2 2 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	65 64 63 62 61
· 	60 59 <b>5</b> 8 57 56	22 21 19	16 15 14 14 13	12 11 10 9 8	29 28 27 27 26	11 11 10	. 8 ) 8 ) 8	7 6 5	22 20 20 20 19	5 5 4 4	4 3 3	2 1 1 1	13 13 10 10	1	1		. 1	60 59 58 57 56
•	55 54 53 52 51	15	12 11 10 9 8	7 7 6 6 5	25 24 23 22 20	\$ \$	3 7 3 6	3 2 2	19 19. 17. 15	4 4 3 3 2	1 1	1 1 1 1	1					55 54 53 52 51
	50 49 48 47 46	12 11 10 9 8	7 7 6 6 5	3	17 17		7 3 7 3 5 2 5 2	1	10 10 7 7	2 1	1	1		•				50 49 48 47 46
*3	45 44 43 42 41	7 7 6 . 6 5,	5 5 4 3 3	3 3 3	15 13 10 10	· ·	3 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	0 0 0	1 1 1 .1 1				12 P. J.		:			45 44 43 42 41
	40 39 38 37 36	5, 4 3,	3 3 3 3	1	10 10 10	 		٠	,				•	·				40 39 38 37 36
<b>»</b>	35 34 33. 32.	3 3 3	2 1 1 1	0 0	1		न		5	, ,	ì	-	ø		•	,		35 34 . 33 32 31

Norms Sample

As mentioned in the first section of this manual, to obtain norm equivalence for both forms of the MTEA, half of the students in each classroom were randomly assigned to take either Form A or Form B during the Fall testing period, the last week in September and the first week in October. The students took the same form of the test in the Spring norming period, the last week in April and the first week in May. Thus, the Fall and Spring norms are based on the same random fifty percent sample of students. All students in both public and private schools in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands were tested.

As in any school system, some students left school during the year, dropped out or were chronically ill and could not be retested. Thus, the norms sample is not a complete fifty percent random sample of the students but includes in it incomplete results. The numbers and percentages of students who took each form of the test are presented in Table 5. These results indicate that the norms for each Form of the MTFA are based on approximately a forty-five percent sample of all students in each grade.

Table 6 sets out the reasons for students not being included in the norming sample. In grades 6 and 7 the main reason for being excluded was incomplete data, due perhaps to the difficulty of getting out to do retesting in the small elementary schools. In grades 8 and 9 the main cause was students dropping out of school.

From these results we may conclude that the MTEA norms will provide an accurate estimate of student achievement for the following evaluation comparisons: (1) Spring to Spring testing, and (2) Fall to Spring testing where only those students with both Fall and Spring results are included in the evaluation. The Fall norms for grades 8 and 9 should not be used by themselves because large numbers of students have been removed from the norming sample due to dropouts which occurred during the year.

#### Item Statistics

Item statistics can often provide a useful aid for interpreting test results. Two types of item statistics are provided in Table 7 for each item for Forms A and B for the FALL norming sample. These statistics are item difficulty (Diff.) and the discrimination index (Disc.).

Item difficulty or the proportion of students getting the item correct may be useful to teachers or curriculum specialists who want to find out how their class or group

Numbers and Percentages of Students who Took the MTEA by Grade and Form

	Gra	de 6	Gra	de 7	Gra	de 8	Gra	de (9
	N	8	N	. 8	N	8	N	8
Form A	202	.46	180	. 47	243	. 46	204	.45
Form B	195	.45	166	.43	226	.43	192	43
Incomplete	41	.09	38	.10	59	.11	54	.12
Total	438	1.00	384	1.00	528	1.00	4.5.0	1.00

Includes students who were sick and who did not complete one or more subtests of the MTEA, students who transferred to schools elsewhere in Micronesia or the USA and students who left school.

Reasons for Incomplete Norms Data

Reason	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9A	9B
Incomplete	16	12	6	15	1	3	3	3
Absent	. 1	5	3	2	6	3	5	1
Dropped Out	. 3	í	4	1	18	24	22	18
School Elsewhere	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	. 0
Total	22	19	18	20	27	32	32	`22

TABLE 7

Them Difficulty and Discrimination Indices
FALL Norming Samples

The	-				FYI	RM A	<del></del>						FOF	M B		<u> </u>	:	
18					de 7	Grad							le 7	Grad				
Section   Sect		63	61	96		93	44	87	45	.94	. 31	.95	.46	.96	. 38	.99	.27	1
4 88 49 72 72 64 89 1 80 99 16 99 36 46 90 72 35 64 40 4 9 9 9 5 6 7 35 64 40 4 9 9 9 5 6 7 35 64 40 9 9 9 5 6 7 31 43 88 43 6 86 46 75 9 20 9 9 16 8 9 36 9 1 20 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9										. 88	. 35	.93	.28					_
5 5 5 62 64 63 7 70 5 86 81 74 71 3 31 88 28 91 220 94 90 5 6 77 48 84 13 86 14 88 16 88 46 92 20 90 90 46 95 22 95 33 30 10 10 6 6 77 58 55 771 40 771 64 771 64 77 44 91 13 95 12 86 25 98 25 7 8 8 94 138 87 22 88 15 90 20 80 18 18 18 18 18 18 20 25 98 25 7 8 9 57 43 16 2 51 88 17 90 20 88 18 18 18 18 18 18 20 20 88 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3	.86	.46	.95	.20													3
6 71 . 43 . 684 . 436 . 686 . 446 . 99 . 700 . 90 . 466 . 95 . 22 . 95 . 333 . 94 . 30 . 6 . 7 . 7 . 7 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 1 . 9 . 7 . 9 . 1 . 1	4																	5
7																		6
8															.25			7
10					.22		.15		.28									8
11																		=
12																		
114 6.7 50 6.6 42 6.6 42 7.1 18 6.7 19 8.2 98 53 7.77 49 81 52 84 26 85 .14 13 15 6.9 6.1 85 .44 7.7 49 .86 46 91 .50 6.7 11 .56 43 .71 18 6.1 12 6.6 84 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18																	.27	
14							.22			.77								
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18 88 1 42 87 16 88 16 68 88 146 65 26 172 51 182 66 86 23 17 188 88 1 42 87 186 88 146 65 88 146 65 187 188 88 18 18 18 18 18 142 87 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18																		
18																	.43	17
199												.70*	. 44	.71				
10					.45		.29											
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1																		
24																		22
24													.15	.76	.55	.79		
25									. 33	.61								
27		.92																
28											.32 59							
29 99 1 29 94 22 29 77 30 100 00 00 25 89 225 92 20 97 28 94 144 29 100 161 28 65 31 68 31 78 40 67 715 73 14 68 27 69 31 30 32 62 62 62 14 65 24 75 24 75 32 51 19 86 70 96 23 97 09 31 32 62 02 62 14 65 24 75 32 51 19 86 70 96 23 97 09 31 32 62 02 62 14 65 24 75 32 51 19 86 77 56 88 44 53 44 54 30 32 32 13 34 58 29 77 19 86 34 89 31 34 58 29 77 19 86 34 89 31 34 58 29 77 19 86 34 89 31 34 58 29 77 19 86 34 89 31 34 86 38 74 54 82 33 88 38 93 34 35 35 36 76 22 22 69 28 67 26 68 80 56 73 26 74 43 84 35 84 29 37 39 41 18 38 39 30 89 52 86 57 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29																		
30														.97	.28	.94		
31										.67	.15	'.73						
33	31 -	.75																
33																		
35																		34
36         .76         .34         .84         .42         *86         .30         .93         .30         .82         .63         .90         .51         .93         .51         .99         .50         .38         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .33         .88         .32         .94         .15         .38         .39         .43         .44         .58         .61         .62         .56         .64         .47         .73         .55         .80         .52         .86         .54         .35         .43         .51         .52         .66         .54         .78         .79         .79         .77         .38         .66         .46         .78         .34         .75         .49         .92         .37         .41           41         .84         .32         .89         .30         .91         .24         .69         .78         .75         .83         .49         .92         .37         .41           42         .33         .83         .28													.33				_	
38		.76	.34	.84	.42	<b>7</b> 86												
38																		
40																.79.		39
41													.52			, 69		
43				. 84	.23	.89	. 30	.91										
44																		
45															56			
46	44 45																	
47	• •	0,0,0	<b>4</b> –(-	•	•								4.5		. 25	06	22	46
48				. 92														
48				. 86														
50       .75       .47       .82       .50       .85       .48       .90       .38       .64       .57       .70       .56       .77       .46       .88       .40       .50         51       .51       .48       .61       .49       .66       .44       .73       .39       .67       .58       .79       .57       .84       .51       .83       .60       .51         52       .21       .44       .24       .29       .38       .35       .39       .60       .38       .64       .26       .74       .32       .80       .30       .52         53       .42       .35       .47       .49       .52       .31       .52       .46       .54       .48       .60       .52       .62       .55       .71       .47       .39       .46       .39       .44       .33       .45       .47       .51       .51       .60       .54       .70       .46       .54         55       .76       .41       .82       .34       .84       .35       .59       .52       .64       .55*       .75       .40       .79       .46       .55         56       .80 <td></td> <td>.68</td> <td>`<b>.</b>51</td> <td>49</td>																.68	` <b>.</b> 51	49
51       .51       .48       .61       .49       .66       .44       .73       .39       .67       .58       .79       .57       .84       .51       .83       .60       .51         52       .21       .44       .24       .29       .38       .35       .39       .60       .38       .64       .26       .74       .32       .80       .30       .52         53       .42       .35       .47       .49       .52       .31       .52       .46       .54       .48       .60       .52       .62       .55       .71       .47       .53         54       .41       .47       .47       .32       .46       .39       .44       .33       .45       .47       .51       .60       .54       .70       .46       .54         55       .76       .41       .82       .34       .84       .35       .59       .52       .64       .55*       .75       .40       .79       .46       .55         56       .80       .45       .92       .44       .92       .36       .97       .37       .64       .42       .63       .51       .75       .61       .78 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>.64</td> <td>.57</td> <td>.70</td> <td>.56</td> <td>.77</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>										.64	.57	.70	.56	.77				
52       .21       .44       .24       .24       .23       .24       .23       .30       .30       .31       .52       .46       .54       .48       .60       .52       .62       .55       .71       .47       .53         54       .41       .47       .47       .32       .46       .39       .44       .33       .45       .47       .51       .51       .60       .54       .70       .46       .54         55       .76       .41       .82       .34       .84       .35       .59       .52       .64       .55*       .75       .40       .79       .46       .55         56       .80       .45       .92       .44       .92       .36       .97       .37       .64       .42       .63       .51       .75       .61       .78       .54       .56         57       .49       .56       .57       .52       .64       .59       .65       .34       .79       .51       .81       .56       .92       .43       .94       .40       .57         58       .71       .51       .82       .53       .82       .49       .89       .30       .51 <td></td> <td>.51</td> <td>.48</td> <td>.61</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>.57</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>51 52</td>		.51	.48	.61									.57					51 52
54       .41       .47       .32       .46       .39       .44       .33       .45       .47       .51       .51       .60       .54       .70       .46       .54         55       .76       .41       .82       .34       .84       .35       .59       .52       .64       .55*       .75       .40       .79       .46       .55         56       .80       .45       .92       .44       .92       .36       .97       .37       .64       .42       .63       .51       .75       .61       .78       .54       .56         57       .49       .56       .57       .52       .64       .59       .65       .34       .79       .51       .81       .56       .92       .43       .94       .40       .57         58       .71       .51       .82       .53       .82       .49       .89       .30       .51       .51       .54       .49       .62       .56       .76       .49       .58         59       .74       .38       .83       .27       .88       .34       .91       .36       .16       .42       .23       .22       .30       .26 <td></td>																		
55																		
56       .80       .45       .92       .44       .92       .36       .97       .37       .64       .42       .63       .51       .75       .61       .78       .54       .56         57       .49       .56       .57       .52       .64       .59       .65       .34       .79       .51       .81       .56       .92       .43       .94       .40       .57         58       .71       .51       .82       .53       .82       .49       .89       .30       .51       .51       .54       .49       .62       .56       .76       .49       .58         59       .74       .38       .83       .27       .88       .34       .91       .36       .16       .42       .23       .22       .30       .26       .30       .34       .59         60       .33       .44       .30       .30       .38       .40       .46       .44       .39       .33       .47       .26       .50       .31       .55       .24       .60         61       .62       .51       .73       .40       .77       .51       .86       .38       .37       .45       .40 <td></td> <td>.55</td> <td>.75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>.46</td> <td>5<b>5</b></td>													.55	.75			.46	5 <b>5</b>
57       .49       .56       .57       .52       .64       .59       .65       .34       .79       .51       .81       .56       .92       .43       .94       .40       .57         58       .71       .51       .82       .53       .82       .49       .89       .30       .51       .51       .54       .49       .62       .56       .76       .49       .58         59       .74       .38       .83       .27       .88       .34       .91       .36       .16       .42       .23       .22       .30       .26       .30       .34       .59         60       .33       .44       .30       .30       .38       .40       .46       .44       .39       .33       .47       .26       .50       .31       .55       .24       .60         61       .62       .51       .73       .40       .77       .51       .86       .38       .37       .45       .40       .38       .54       .45       .55       .40       .61         62       .71       .59       .82       .47       .86       .48       .91       .39       .61       .37       .60 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>.97</td> <td>• .37</td> <td>.64</td> <td>.42</td> <td></td> <td>.51</td> <td>.75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								.97	• .37	.64	.42		.51	.75				
58       .74       .38       .83       .27       .88       .34       .91       .36       .16       .42       .23       .22       .30       .26       .30       .34       .59         60       .33       .44       .30       .30       .38       .40       .46       .44       .39       .33       .47       .26       .50       .31       .55       .24       .60         61       .62       .51       .73       .40       .77       .51       .86       .38       .37       .45       .40       .38       .54       .45       .55       .40       .61         62       .71       .59       .82       .47       .86       .48       .91       .39       .61       .37       .60       .44       .68       .37       .74       .40       .62         63       .40       .60       .54       .58       .51       .62       .63       .60       .45       .34       .49       .30       .72       .16       .73       .11       .63         64       .67       .56       .76       .59       .79       .60       .88       .53       .79       .29       .89 <td></td> <td>.49</td> <td>.56</td> <td>.57</td> <td>.52</td> <td></td>		.49	.56	.57	.52													
60													.49 22					
61																	.24	
62												.40	.38	.54	.45	<b>.5</b> 5	.40	61
63				.82	.47	.86		.91	. 39	.61	.37	.60	.44			.74		
65	63	.40	.60	54	.58	.51	.62									.73		
66																		
67 .64 .74 .77 .63 .79 .66 .86 .66 .51 .38 .57 .27 .68 .28 .69 .30 .67 .68 .50 .48 .62 .59 .68 .53 .80 .52 .37 .33 .54 .36 .57 .39 .68 .39 .68 .57 .42 .64 .43 .61 .42 .51 .29 .43 .42 .48 .59 .50 .46 .58 .39 .69							.64 62											• 66
68 .50 .48 .62 .59 .68 .53 .80 .52 .37 .33 .54 .36 .57 .39 .68 .39 68 .60 .57 .42 .64 .43 .61 .42 .51 .29 .43 .42 .48 .59 .50 .46 .58 .39 69						•/1 •79	. 66					.57	.27	.68	.28	.69	.30	67
60 .57 .42 .64 .43 .61 .42 .51 .29 .43 .42 .48 .59 .50 .46 .58 .39 .59	68	.50	.48	.62	.59		.53	.80	.52	.37	.33	.54						
FRIC .32 .00 .38 .01 .34 .06 .42 .14 ./0 .39 .75 .50 .83 .45 .40 .40 /0		.57	.42	.64	.43	.61	.42											
	FR	$C^{-32}$	•00	.38	.01	. 34	.06	.42	.14	.70	. 39	./5	•⊅0	.83	.45	.04	.40	70

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TABLE 7. Item Difficulty and Discrimination (Cont.)

TNUE			<u></u>		HM A		(Cant.)						BM B	•			
Item	Gra	kde 6	Grad	de 7		de 8		k 9	Grac		Gr ac			de 8		de 9	Tt.am
No.	Diff.	Disc.	Diff.	Disc.	Diff.	Disc.	Diff.	Disc.	Diff.		Diff.			Disc.		Disc.	No.
71	,63	. 48	·23	.47	. 76	.45	.82	. 34	.47	.35	.42	.31	.51	. 30	.42 .80	.23	71
72	. 79	.511	. 88	. 37	.91	. 44	.95	. 36	.52	.53	.67 .80	.45 .46	. 70 . 86	. 56 . 44	. 94	.43	73
73	.48	, 26	.47	.23	.53	.09	. 60 . 79	, 09 , 62	. 13 . 74	.52 .38	.80	. 33	.90	.45	. 94	.26	74
74 75	.51 .51	.70 .53	. 64 . 61	. 70 . 56	.70 .63	. 68 . 51	.12	. 49	.49	.37	.52	.52	.54	. 19	.60	. 50	75
76	.43	.36	.47	. 38	.51	. 40	.51	.42	.45	. 39	.55	.54	.64	.50	.73	.42	76
77	.55	.57	.66	.50	.73	.60	. 84	. 39	.43	.48	.48	<b>4</b> 56	.61	. 57	• .56	44	77
78	.36	.63	.48	.57	.59	.61	.58	.47	. 32	.51	.53	<b>1</b> 0	. 57	.64	.62	.64	78
79	.60	•53	.77	.52	.79	.40	.88	.21	<b>™</b> .11	.47	.60	<b>4</b> 00	. 89	.40	.91	.23	79 00
80	50	.61	.62	.66	.63	.61	. 75	.63	.65	. 36	.67	. 38	.77	. 35	.81	.30	80 81
81 .	.53	.60	.56	.71	.63	.67	.63	.65	. 79	.47	.91	. ,48	.91 .75	. <b>4</b> 2 .66	.97 .80	.28 .44	61 62
82	.58	.44	.58	.52	.69	. 46	.77	. 55 . 59	.53 .43	.54≀ .48	. 62 . <b>49</b>	. 62 . 58	. 55	.53	.58	. 56	83
83 84	.54	.55	.62	.63	.65 .83	.62 .54	.73 .90	. 48	.48	.54	.63	.55	.73	.53	.83	. 48	84
85	.70 .53	.56 .59	.83 .66	. 54 . 45	.71	.63	.95	.62	.60	.53	.66	.46	.78	.40	. 82	. 39	: 85
<b>8</b> 6	.73'	.59	.86	.54	. 87	.46	. 94	. 36	. 34	.50	. 44	.48	.52	,52	.56	.30	86
87	.44	.13	.51	.13	•50	.13	.49	.26	,51	.59	,62	.59	.70	. 54	.74	. 52	87
88	.36	.25	.33	.23	. 39	.33	. 39	.35	. 69	.55	.78	.60	. 84	.48	.89	.49	.88
89	.58	.60	.71	. 54	,77	,52	. 86	.41	. 55	.52	.77	.62	.81	.60	.92	. 34	. 89
90	.41	.58	.56	.46	.57	.42	.77	. 47	. 32	. 48	43	.59	.50	.49	.56 .83	.44 .56	90 91
91	.70	.62	84	.51	. 82	.58	. 95	. 39	, 55 ·	.6l .51	. 65 . 77	.62 .42	.77 .77	.54 .58	.90	.43	92
92	.50	.64	. 64	.64	.67	. 69 . 59	. 83 . 63	.58 .51	. <b>64</b> . 55	.60	.62	.60	.76	.67	.78	. 52	93
93 9 <b>4</b>	.43	<b>4</b> 6	.52 .47	.49 .40	.60 .50	.41	.57	.38	.69	.52	.78	.51	.86	.42	.92	.41	94
95 -	47	.58	. 58	.58	.63	.54	.68	.46	.48	.59	.56	.59	.72	.65	.70	. 47	
96	•36	.32	.48	. 40	.56	. 44	.61	. 42	.59	.57	.60	.53	.68	.58	.76	.45	· · · 96
97	.29	.34	.27	.17	26	.37	. ,25	. 37	.47	.61	. 59	. 54	.65	.58	.79	.50	97
98	.71	• .56	. 84	.57	.89	.51	. 96	. 37	.65	.51	.72	.56	.84	. 57	.91	.42	98
99	.58	.58	•60	. 54	. 62	.60	•62	. 56	.64	.48	. 72	.55	.74	.41	.77 .48	.34 .44	.100
100	.27		.40	.26	. 33	. 35	. 39	. 31	.44	.34	.51 .45	.40 .69	.61 .59	.35 .48	.62	.45	101
101	.82	.50	.87	.48	.93	.44	.98 .42	.29 .52	.41 .14	.60 .22	.17	.36	.15	.24	.14	.23	102
102	.35	.39	.32	.47 .54	. 37 . <b>74</b>	.50 .49	. 82	. 41	.44	.62	.58	.58	.69	.52	.78	.42	103
103 104	.65 .43	. <b>4</b> 3	.54	.68	.60	.71	.75	,66	. 39	.24	. 34	.50	.35	.44	. 42	.47	. 104
105	.40	.55	.45	.40	.49	.51	.55	.48	.31	.44	.43	. 38	.50	.42	.52	.47	105
	• • •		•		-	;										26	100
106	.63	.58	.73	.64	.81	. 54	. 89	.58	.66	.44	.78	. 40	.83		.88		· 106 107
107	.79	.53	.92	. 38	.91	.51	. 96	.50	, 57	. 56	.74	.43	.84	.38	.83		107
108	.53	.64	.69	.60	.70	.64	.80	.63	.48	.52	, 55 , 52	.47 .55	.66 .66	.43 .65	.71 .74		. 109
109	.69	.52	.78	.50	.82	. 47	. 88	.46 .59	.41 .78	.69 .49	. 32	.44	.94	.34	.97		110
110 .		.54		61.' .68.	.70 .60	.56 .61	.80 .72	.56	.41	. 32	. 42	.24	,54		.63		1111
111 1 <b>12</b>	,52	.55 .37	.56 .48	.33	.54	.37	.61	.51	.52	.49	.57	.48	.61		.74	.37	112
113	<b>.4</b> 6 ,76	.52	.85	.47	. 86	.49	.96	.26	.58	.58	.70	.50	.71	.59	.88	.54	113
114	.21	.23	.22	.30	.19	.34	.25	.42	.72	.55 /	.76	.66	.91		.93		114
115	.47	.31	.63	. 36	• .66	.26	.65	.18	.45	.56	.49	.44	. 59		.71		115
116	58	.59	.58	.64	.66	.67	.75	.60	.51	.43	.56	. 44	. 62			.45 .41	116 117
117	.56	.57	. 62	.60	.71	.64	.84	. 57	. 47	.45	.54	.44	.62 .55		. 67		117
118	.43	.44	.42	.47	.50	.45	.52	.40	. 39	. 45 ./57	.39 .45	.52 .23	. 70				119
119	.59	.66	.73	.55	.82	.54	.90 .81	.48 .55	. 39 . 38	,57 .58	.45	.53	.61				120
. 120	.61	.51 .41	.60	.64 .66	.69 .61	.66 .61		.55	.54	.49	.49	.62	. 72				121
121 122	.50 .43	.31	.50	.36	.48	,28	.49	.42	.49	.50	.44	.53	.58	.60	. 65	. 54	122
123	.43 (1)	.44	.63	.50	.68	.55		. 38	.41	. 39	.47	. 38	.54	.35	.64	<b>31</b>	123
124	.35	.59	.64	.56	.71	. 44	.80	.43	. 39	. 39	.53	.55	.60				124
125	.62	.58	. 78.	. 37	.82	.62	. 90	.36	.41	. 39	.44	. 36	.63				125
126	49	.52	.62	.50	.68	. 47		.49	. 35	.43	. 32	.15					126 127
127	.58	.58	.71	.53	.72			.38	.43	, 35	. 45	.48	.54				128
128	.35	.29	.49	.35	.53	.29		.27	.46	.38	.51 .52	.55 .50	.60 .73				129
129	.47	.49	.56	.51	.57	4.63		.54	.51 .38	.46 .29	.40	, 38					130
130	.34	.49	.43		.50	.46		.46 .43	.26	.27	,28	.35					131
131 132	.49 .28	.36 .41	.62 .39	. <b>4</b> 6 . 28	.60 .42	.36 .41		.54	.52	.58	/.55	.67	. 75				132
132 133	.43	.35	.61	.30	.51	. 43		.22	.49	.42	/ .52	.41	.67	.47	.78	.46	133
134	.57	.45	.72	.47		.47		.39	.42	.54	(48	.54	62	.59	. 84		134
135	.44	.49	.53	.56		.55		.50	.35	.37	`.47	.41	.62	-,31	.78	.42	135
																	• • • •

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compares to the norming sample with reference to a particular grammatical structure. Item difficulties may also be examined across the four grades to see where structures or vocabulary are normally learned. If used properly, item difficulties may provide some general diagnostic information useful in program development at the beginning of the year. However, care must be taken to avoid teaching responses to specific items as this will invalidate the test results.

Item difficulties for the MTEA should range between about .30 and .90 with ideal difficulties being about .74 for the Structure and Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension sections and about .77 for the Listening and Comprehension section of the MTEA (Thorndike, 1969, p.49).

The discrimination index is the correlation between how students' score on an item and how they score on the total test. The discrimination indices in Table 7 refer to discriminations for the individual subtests. Generally, an item is said to discriminate adequately if the discrimination index is .30 or better. Item discriminations are probably of most interest to test developers, but they also provide an indication of which students (i.e. poorer students, all students) are having problems with an item.

It should be noted that direct comparisons between the items on Form A and Form B are not appropriate.

# Reliability '

Reliability may be defined as the degree of consistency between two measures of the same thing. For any particular test, consistency is influenced by situational factors (how well was the test administered and scored), personal factors (students' attitudes toward testing, physical health, etc.) and test related factors (item clarity, item difficulty, test length, etc.). The effect of these factors for the MTEA norming sample have been estimated using an internal consistency method, the Kuder-Richardson formula 21 (Table 8). In Table 8, \*Kuder-Richardson formula 20 reliability estimates are provided based on item analysis data for the Fall testing period. Correlations between Fall and Spring data (test-retest reliability) are also given.

The three reliability estimates provided are consistent with one another and in general indicate that the MTEA is at least as reliable as most standardized measures of language arts proficiency. Other things to consider when looking at the reliability estimates include:

(1) test reliability increases with test length. It is not surprising therefore that Total results (n=135)

 Means, Standard Deviations, Reliability Estimates and Standard Errors of Measurement by Testing Date, Grade, Test Form and Subtest

TABLE 8

Grade	to	Durk a	.,	x	<b>6</b> 5	Reliab	oility	Fall-	
OL ade	form	Date	-N	X	S.D.	KR21*	KR <sub>20</sub> ′	Spring	SEMEAS
Listen	ing Com	prehens	ion			·	•	,	•
6	A	Fall	202	30.20	7.98	. 86	. 88	0.4	3.0
6	A	Apr.	202	33,64	· 7.56	. 87	_	. 86	2.7
6	В	Fall	195	30.89	8.02	. 87	. 89	. 87	<b>#</b> 2.9
6	В	Spr.	195	33.96	7.06	. 85	-	. 87	2.7
7	, y	Fall	180	33.47	710	. 85	. 87		2.8
7	A	Spr.	180.	36.05	6.74	.86	-	.86	2.5
7	въ	Fall	166	34.11	6,92	.85	. 87		- 2.7
7	В	Spr.	166	36.09	6.20		-	.83	2.6
<b>4</b> 8	A	Fall	243	34.78	7. 🗊	. 86	00		2.6
8	A	Spr.	• 243	37.31	5.58	. 81	88	.85	2.6
8	MAL B	Fall	226	36.27	6.11	83	.86		2.4
8	B	Spr.	226	38.03	4.95	78		.87	2.5 2.3
	_							•	
9 9	47 A	Fall	202 204	36.95 38.84	5.81	.82 *	. 84 ~-	.89	2.4
9.	A B	Spr. Fall	192	37.86	-5.23	. 82			2.2
9	, В			37.00	4.76	. 75	.80	1.87	2.4
,	, В	Spr.	192	39.21	4.07	.72			2.2
Struct	ure and								\
6	A	Fall	202	32.50	13.83	. 94	94	.92	\3.4
12	. Y	Spr.	202	37.68	13.49	.94	. `-	-	/3.3
<i>_7</i> 2`\	В	Fall	195	32.65	13,35	. 93,	. 94	- 9.2	- 3.5
ъ .	В	Sör.	195	37.14	13.28	. 94		. 44	3.2
7	Α	Fall	180	37.63	12.60	.93	. 94	.92	3.3
,7	A	Spr.	₩0.	41.59	11.40	. 92	· <del>-</del>	. 92	3.2
7	В	Fall	166		13.30	. 94	.94	.92	3.2
7	В·.	Spr.	166	41.28	12.16	.93		.92	3.3
8	A	Fall	243	39.57	12.62	.93.	.94.		3.3
8	A	Spr.	243	42.82	11.39	.92	4	.90	3.2
8	В	Fall	226	41.47	12.00	. 93	94	.91	3.2
8	3	Spr.	· 226	44,62 .	10.31	.91 🖪	_	• 7 7	3.1
9	A	Fall	204	43.16	10.35	.90	.92	<u> </u>	3.3
9	A	Spr.	204	45.5X	9 9 45	. 89		.93	3.1
9	 B	Fall	192	44.35	9.70	. 89	.91		3.2
9	▼ B	Spr.	192	46.83	26	.86		.92	3.1
Reading	g Compre	hensio	n						ē
6	A	. Fall	202	15.45	6.96	.82.	.88	.86	.2.5
-6	A	Spr.	202	18.30	6.87	.88		00	2.4
6	В	Fall	195	14.12-	6.81	.87	.88	.85	2.4
6	В	Spr.	195	16.58	6.93	. 87	-	• 03	2.5
7	A	Fall	180	18.17	6.88	.88	. 89	0.5	2.4
7	Ä	Spr.	180	20.85	6.30	.87	-	.83	2.3
7	В	Fall	166	15.70	6.61	. 86	.87		2.4
7 .	В	Spr.	166	18.97	6.63	. 87	-	. 79	2.4
8	A	Fall	243	19.35	6.74	. 88	. 89		2.4
Š	A	Spr.	243	21.21	6.24	.87	.07	. 83	2.2
8	·B	Fall	. 226	19.45		.86	.87		× 2.4
8	В	Spr.	226	21.15	5.80	84	-	.76	2.3
9	A	Fall	204	22.04	5.56	. 84	0.6		2 2
. 9	A	Spr.	204	23.37	5.12 ·	.84	. 86	.86	2.2 2.1
9	B	Fall	192	22.14	5.62	. 84	. 96	• .	2.1
9	В	Spr.	192	23.08	5.12	.82	• 00	. 82	2.2
Makalia	Nant 0==				• /				
_	est Sco A	res Fall	202	78.14	27.29	.96	.97		5.4
6								.94	
6 6	Α.	Spr	202	80.61	26/50	9.6			5,7
6 6	А · В	Spr. Fall	202 195	89.63 77.67.	26.59 26.25	.96 .96	.96	.95	5.3 5.2

TABLE 8. Reliability Estimates (Cont.)

Grade		orm Date	N	x	\$.D.	TReliability T		Fall-	
	Form					KR <sub>21</sub>	KR <sub>20</sub>	Spring	SEMEAS
7	λ	Fa 1 1	180	89,27	25,01	, 96	, 96		٠, ٥ د ا
7	A	Spr.	180	98.51	22.96	.96	-	.94	4.6
7	B	_Fa,ll	166	86.80	24.86	.96	.96	0.4	1 5.0
7	В	Spr.	166	96.56	23.40	, 96	-	.94	4.7
8	А	Fall	243	93.70	24.92	. 96	.97		, 5.0
8	A	Spr.	243	101.34	21.66	.95	-	.92	4 . 8"
8	B	- Fall	226	.97.19	23.04	.96	, 96		1 4.6
8 ,	В	papt.	226	103.80	19.61	.94	-	.92	4.8
9	А	Fall	204	102.16	20.26	.95	.96		4.5
9	· A.	Spr.	204	107.73	18.46	. 94	-	.96	4.5
9	В	Fall	192	104.35	18.54	.94	.95		4.5
9	В	Spr.	192	109.42	15.89	.92	-	.94	4.5
•									

<sup>\*</sup>Kuder-Richardson formula 21:  $r_{xx} = \frac{k}{k-1} \left[1 - \frac{\bar{x}(k-\bar{x})}{kS_{x}^{2}}\right]$ 

<sup>\*\*</sup>Where SEMEAS is defined as SEMEAS = SD/I-r\_xx, where  $r_{xx}$  is the KR21. Rounded to one decimal place.

are more reliable than Structure and Vocabulary (n=60) than Listening Comprehension (n=45) than Reading Comprehension (n=30).

(2) grade 9 results are somewhat less reliable than results for grades 6, 7, and 8. This is due to the fact that the MTEA has an inadequate top to measure the full range of achievement found in better students in the 9th grade.

## 'Validity

validity is probably the single most important aspect of a test. Validity can be defined as the degree to which a test measures what it sets out to measure. The three types of validity which are important for the MTEA are predictive validity and content validity.

In evaluation situations, it is important that a test have predictive validity or that there is a high correlation between pre- and posttest scores. From Table 8, we can see that correlations between Fall and Spring subtest and total test results for the norming sample range from .76 to .96 with a median value of .895. However, Fall-Spring correlations for total test scores are all .92 or better. These correlations indicate that the MTEA has high predictive validity at least over the period of an instructional year.

In general, the best indicator of the validity of general achievement tests such as the MTEA is obtained by a careful examination of the content of the tests. As was described earlier, the MTEA subtests were developed directly from structures found in the Tate Oral English Syllabus which serves as a basis for the students instructional program in the Northern Marianas Islands. This close relationship between content in test and syllabus is a good indicator of the MTEA's content validity.

Another way to check content validity with second language tests is to have native speakers take the test. Twenty-three native English speakers were identified in the norming sample. Children were considered native speakers of English if at least one parent was a wative English speaker, or if the child's only language was English even though neither parent was a native English Each child's results had to be converted to speaker. percentiles for comparison purposes as children were in different grades and took different forms of the test. As Table 9 indicates, native speakers of English did very well on all sections of the MTEA with the upper quartile doing as well or better than 97 percent of all students who took the test. These results indicate the questions on the MTEA were generally comprehensible to native speakers of English thereby providing evidence for their content validity for second language learners.

Quartiles for Native Speakers of English by Subtest and Testing Date

Test	N.	$Q_1$	Quartiles Median	. Q <sub>3</sub>
Fall Norms	•			
Listening Comprehension	20	89	, 94	98
Structure and Vocabulary	19	91	98	.99
Reading Comprehension	19	79	93	97
Total	19	93	96.	99
		ø		
Spring Norms	•			,
Listening Comprehension	23	89	95 •	97
Structure and Vocabulary	23	89	95	99
Reading Comprehension	23	73	92	97
Total	23	87	97	99

Finally, in most test manuals a range of concurrent validity studies are presented. Collecting such data presents a serious problem for English as a second language tests because few valid measures of second language achievement are available. For this reason, it was felt it was not appropriate to discuss concurrent validity in this manual.

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### General Reference

Clark, M.L. Teachers Handbook: Progressive Achievement
Tests. Hawthorn, Vic: Australian Council for Educational
Research Ltd., July 1973, 113p. The authors found the
completeness and detail included in this manual a helpful
guide for the construction of the Manual for the MTEA,